



# ***Daily Report***

---

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-96-081  
Thursday  
25 April 1996

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-96-081

### CONTENTS

25 April 1996

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Central African Republic

Central African Republic: Armed Forces Chief of Staff Dismissed [AFP] ..... 1

##### Chad

Chad: Government Signs Security Agreement With Sudan [Njamena Radio] ..... 1

##### Congo

Congo: Exiled Army Chief Comments on Presidential Aspirations [Libreville Radio] ..... 1

##### Equatorial Guinea

Equatorial Guinea: Leading Opposition Leader Detained by Police [London International] .... 2

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Uganda

Uganda: LRA Rebels List Conditions for Cease-Fire [AFP] ..... 3

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa: De Klerk Meets Mandela on Possible Constitutional 'Crisis' [SAPA] ..... 4

South Africa: Mandela Optimistic on Solving Constitutional Issues [SAPA] ..... 4

South Africa: Constitution Bill Receives First Reading [SAPA] ..... 4

South Africa: 'Flood' of Proposed Constitutional Amendments Expected [SAPA] ..... 5

South Africa: PAC Notes 'Serious Flaws' in Proposed Constitution [SAPA] ..... 5

South Africa: PAC Leader Says Nation Suffers 'Legitimised Apartheid' [SAPA] ..... 5

South Africa: CP Criticizes Limited Freedom of Speech in Constitution [SAPA] ..... 6

South Africa: Afrikaner Group Vows 'Rebellion' Over Afrikaans [RAPPORT 22 Apr] ..... 6

South Africa: COSATU To Continue Mass Action Over Lockout Clause [SAPA] ..... 7

South Africa: Justice Minister Welcomes Right of Workers To Strike [Johannesburg Radio] ..... 7

South Africa: Business Organizations Condemn COSATU's Strike Call [THE STAR 23 Apr] ..... 7

South Africa: Trade Institute Official Cites 'Danger' of COSATU Strike [BEELD 23 Apr] ..... 8

South Africa: Firms in Survey Rate Country's Productivity, Other Sections [SAPA] ..... 9

South Africa: Unemployment Increases in Manufacturing, Mining Sectors [THE STAR 23 Apr] ..... 9

South Africa: Reserve Bank Chief Says Bank Committed to Relaxing Controls [Johannesburg Radio] ..... 10

South Africa: Reserve Bank Chief Says Money Policy To Remain 'Restrictive' [SAPA] ..... 10

South Africa: IFP Accuses ANC of Violating Election Task Group Procedures [SAPA] ..... 11

South Africa: Health Clinics Built for 25 Million Rands Sit Idle [SOWETAN 19 Apr] ..... 11

South Africa: Northern Cape Premier Reshuffles Cabinet [THE STAR 23 Apr] ..... 12

South Africa: Mandela Discusses Various Issues [Dublin THE IRISH TIMES 22 Apr] ..... 12

South Africa: UK Trade Minister Announces KwaZulu/Natal Aid Package [SAPA] ..... 13

South Africa: EU Offers 60 Million-Rand Grant to Eastern Cape [SAPA] ..... 14

South Africa: Botswana's President Addresses Joint Parliamentary Session [Gaborone Radio] ..... 14

South Africa: Survey Shows Net Migration Loss of 3,215 in 1995 [CAPE TIMES 19 Apr] ..... 14

South African Press Review for 24 Apr [BUSINESS DAY 24 Apr]	15
South African Press Review for 25 Apr [BEELD 23 Apr, etc.]	15

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Angola

Angola: Official Says UNITA Not Complying With Agreement; Meeting Off [Luanda Radio]	16
Angola: Official Threatens To Boycott Joint Commission Session [Luanda TV]	16
Angola: UNITA's Valentim Reacts to Government Threats [Luanda Radio]	16
Angola: UNITA Proposes Disbanding Prime Minister's Post [London International]	17
Angola: Proposed Constitutional Changes Viewed as 'Contradictory' [Jamba Voz da Resistencia]	18
Angola: UNITA's Dachala Discusses Deployment of Intervention Police [London International]	19
Angola: UNITA Reports Peace Accord Violations by FAA Troops [Jamba Voz da Resistencia]	19
Angola: UNITA Reports Government Army 11-22 Apr Operations [Jamba Voz da Resistencia]	20
Angola: UNITA Updates Number of Soldiers Quartered on 23 Apr [Jamba Voz da Resistencia]	20
Angola: UNITA Says Government Agrees To Announce Amnesty Soon [Jamba Voz da Resistencia]	20
Angola: Prime Minister Discusses Economic Crisis, State Budget [Luanda TV]	20

### Botswana

Botswana: Khama's Remarks on South African Instability Reiterated [SAPA]	21
Botswana: Minister Says Government 'Weeding' Unproductive Public Servants [Gaborone Radio]	21

### Mozambique

Mozambique: Defense Ministry Reacts to Renamo Leader's Statement [Maputo Radio]	22
Mozambique: Ngonhamo Rejects Dhlakama's Statement [Maputo Radio]	22
Mozambique: Agriculture Official Detained for Theft of Norwegian Money [Maputo Radio]	22
Mozambique: Gaza Governor Questions Agriculture Official's Detention [Maputo Radio]	23

### Namibia

Namibia: SWAPO Celebrates 36th Anniversary [SAPA]	23
---	----

### Swaziland

Swaziland: King Applauds Israel's Middle East Peace Initiatives [Mbabane Radio]	23
Swaziland: Mozambique's Chissano Praises Nation's Peace, Stability [WEEKEND OBSERVER 20-21 Apr]	23
Swaziland: King Urges Unity, Constitutional Preparation at Birthday Fete [Mbabane TV]	24
Swaziland: King Mswati III Interviewed on Democracy [Johannesburg TV]	25
Swaziland: King To Launch Constitutional Review Commission 'Soon' [THE SWAZI NEWS 20 Apr]	29
Swaziland: Report Paints 'Gloomy Picture' of Economic Future [WEEKEND OBSERVER 20-21 Apr]	29
Swaziland: Gross Official Reserves Decline by 3.9 Percent [THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 17 Apr]	30

### Zambia

Zambia: Barotse Accord Shows Zambians' Desire To Govern Themselves [THE POST 24 Apr]	30
Zambia: Police Investigate Clandestine Barotse Party [THE POST 24 Apr]	31

Zambia: MMD, Other Parties Criticize UNIP's Stand on Barotse Issue [ <i>THE POST</i> 24 Apr]	31
Zambia: Politicians, Civic Leaders Discuss Country's Situation [ <i>THE POST</i> 22 Apr]	32
Zambia: Opposition Party Leader Urges Arresting Chiluba [ <i>THE POST</i> 22 Apr]	32
Zambia: Finance Minister Explains Continued Currency Devaluation [ <i>THE POST</i> 19 Apr]	33

#### Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe: Swedish Firm Wins Government Cellular Phone Contract [ <i>SAPA</i> ]	34
--	----

### WEST AFRICA

#### Ghana

Ghana: Foreign Minister on Commonwealth Sanctions Against Nigeria [ <i>London International</i> ]	35
---	----

#### Guinea

Guinea: Arrest Warrant Issued Against 'Brains' Behind Abortive Coup [ <i>Libreville Radio</i> ]	36
---	----

#### Liberia

Liberia: Renewed Violence in Monrovia Suburbs Leaves 7 Dead [ <i>London International</i> ]	36
Liberia: TV, Radio, Press Offices Looted, Burned [ <i>London International</i> ]	36

#### Niger

Niger: CSN, Government Amend Transitional Timetable [ <i>Niamey Radio</i> ]	37
Niger: Prime Minister Adj on New Electoral Timetable [ <i>Niamey Radio</i> ]	37
Niger: Mainassara on National Concord Day Anniversary [ <i>Niamey Radio</i> ]	38

#### Nigeria

Nigeria: Cameroonian Forces Open Fire on Positions in Bakassi [ <i>Lagos Radio</i> ]	40
Nigeria: Government Warns Cameroon Against Further Attacks [ <i>Lagos TV</i> ]	40
Nigeria: Red Cross Confirms Cameroon Holding 30 Nigerian Civilians [ <i>AFP</i> ]	40
Nigeria: Government Urges Commonwealth To Reconsider Decision [ <i>Libreville Radio</i> ]	40
Nigeria: Minister Renews Call for Lifting of Commonwealth Suspension [ <i>Lagos Radio</i> ]	40
Nigeria: Government Delegation Leaves for Joint Session in China [ <i>Lagos TV</i> ]	41
Nigeria: Abacha Holds Talks With Sierra Leonean President in Abuja [ <i>Lagos Radio</i> ]	41
Nigeria: Cultural Cooperation Agreement Signed With Iraq [ <i>Lagos Radio</i> ]	41
Nigeria: Abiola Fails To Obtain Injunction Against Ruling Council [ <i>Kaduna Radio</i> ]	41

#### Senegal

Senegal: President Diouf Interviewed on ANAD Defense Agreement [ <i>Paris International</i> ]	42
---	----

#### Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone: Parliament Approves President Kabbah's Cabinet Nominees [ <i>Freetown Radio</i> ]	43
---	----

#### Togo

Togo: Benin's President Kerekou Visits; Joint Communique Issued [ <i>Kara Radio</i> ]	43
---	----



### Central African Republic

#### Central African Republic: Armed Forces Chief of Staff Dismissed

AB2404201496 Paris AFP in French  
1701 GMT 24 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Bangui, 24 Apr (AFP) — President Ange-Felix Patasse of the Central African Republic [CAR] today dismissed General Alphonse Gombadi, chief of general staff of the CAR Armed Forces, by a presidential decree broadcast on national radio. He is replaced by Colonel Maurice Regonessa, deputy chief of staff.

This change in the head of the Army comes less than a week after the mutiny of one part of the national Army, who were demanding payment of salary arrears.

### Chad

#### Chad: Government Signs Security Agreement With Sudan

AB2404134796 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 23 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Summary] "A security agreement was signed in Abeche this morning between Chad and Sudan as part of the periodic meetings initiated by the Chadian and Sudanese authorities. From Abeche, Gamalga Gasoumou reports."

[Begin Gasoumou recording] As part of the periodic meetings initiated by the Chadian and Sudanese authorities, a Sudanese military delegation, led by Brigadier General Ibrahim Hassan, visited Abeche from 20 to 23 April. The Sudanese delegation participated in a meeting with the Chadian delegation, which was led by, Colonel Rachid Kouraisa, deputy chief of staff of the Chadian National Army. This is a strategy meeting to finalize some points in the security agreement signed in Khartoum on 7 July 1995 between the Chadian public security minister and the Sudanese minister of state for security. A final communique was issued at the end of the meeting this morning.

"According to the communique, the two delegations agreed to set up a joint security committee and a joint military force. The joint security committee will be responsible for ensuring security along their entire common border. The two sides also undertook to examine all issues concerning [words indistinct], (?crime), live-stock, and poaching. Concrete decisions will be made in this regard at the next joint security committee meeting."

I should add that after the meeting ended this morning, the Sudanese delegation left Abeche this evening for Sudan. [end recording]

### Congo

#### Congo: Exiled Army Chief Comments on Presidential Aspirations

AB2404083596 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1215 GMT 23 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The guest on our magazine program is Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko, former chief of the Congolese Army General Staff. He is now exiled in France, where he has formed a political party. He has decided to run in next year's presidential elections. He was interviewed by Mohamed Yessoufou Saliou. He started off by confirming the political ambitions many people claimed he had between 1993 and 1995, when he was removed and dismissed from the Congolese Armed Forces.

[Begin recording] [Mokoko] I did what I had to do during the first phase of my life, that is build a career, which I consider to be over after serving my country for six years. I took my time to think about my future, and I realized that my country is in the situation you are aware of. Therefore, being a man with a sense of duty and faced with the duty that calls on all Congolese to stick together to emerge from the situation, I thought that I could, as a citizen of my country, bring a message which will be heeded by my compatriots, and on the ground I have the impression that this message has been heeded.

[Saliou] Creating this political party naturally gives you an excuse to return home after several years in exile.

[Mokoko] I never felt as though I was in exile. I faced a few problems settling in because as you know very well, my property was vandalized. This meant that I had to plan my return. I think I am now quite ready for that. Moreover, I have an activity to carry out in my country, so I am thinking of going back home.

[Saliou] Do you not fear for your safety in view of your disagreements with the current regime?

[Mokoko] My battle was a battle of ideas. When I felt that I could no longer have a clear conscience and carry out my duty with the powers conferred on me, I asked to be relieved of my duty. I do not see how that can be considered a reprehensible act. I am a Congolese citizen and I am entitled to all the rights Congolese citizens are entitled to. I have decided to return home, and I will return. The question on security is a question of interest to the Congolese and should be of concern to those who have the responsibility of governing our nation. There is indeed insecurity in this country, but it is not up to me to answer that question.

[Saliou] Quite evidently, you have embarked on a pre-election or election campaign for the next presidential elections?

[Mokoko] For now, my concern is to get my compatriots to understand my views. I think that is no easy task, and that is my concern now.

[Saliou] On the political level, in what ways are your views now similar to or different from those of [Congolese Labor Party leader] Sassou-Nguesso, who is an activist like you, since you have now decided to enter into politics?

[Mokoko] It is easy to list the things we have in common. He is a comrade-in-arms, and I was his aide for a long time in our common field. Regarding human relations, our relations are fraternal. On the political level, he has a political party. If we were that close politically, I would be a member of his political party, but I have decided to choose a different path. [end recording]

### Equatorial Guinea

#### Equatorial Guinea: Leading Opposition Leader Detained by Police

AB2304221596 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 23 Apr 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] A leading figure in Equatorial Guinea's beleaguered opposition has been detained this afternoon. Celestino Bacale is foreign affairs spokesman for the CPDS [Convergence for Social Democracy] party, one of several which boycotted the February elections. They were protesting at what they saw as an unfair electoral advantage for the ruling party but their boycott left the incumbent head of state, Teodoro Obiang, to pick up more than 97 percent of the votes. Well, tonight we got through to Celestino Bacale's wife, Suzanna, and on the line to Malabo, William Wallis asked her what happened when her husband was picked up.

[Begin recording] [Suzanna] They were three police people. They were not wearing their uniform. They came to get him at the office. First of all, they came and they had no paper, so the party said at least what

they could do is bringing an official notification that he is being summoned at the police station. One of the police military people went to the police station and got the paper and then came right back.

[Wallis] So, they didn't give any reason why Mr. Bacale has been arrested?

[Suzanna] No, when they took him away, I was in my house. I followed him. We went to the police station but they wouldn't say why he was being arrested.

[Wallis] Where is your husband being held now?

[Suzanna] He is being held at the police headquarters in Malabo.

[Wallis] And is Mr. Bacale the only person who has been arrested today or is this part of a wider clamp down?

[Suzanna] No, he is the one who has been detained today.

[Wallis] And what are the other party members going to do about it?

[Suzanna] At least, I know tomorrow they are going to try to contact the local authorities, especially the minister of interior, to see what is going on.

[Wallis] Has anyone been able to visit him in his cell?

[Suzanna] Yes. I just came there about, maybe, 45 minutes ago. I went to give him some lunch and I found him there. He is sitting in his cell and they haven't said anything.

[Wallis] What kind of spirit was he in?

[Suzanna] Well, he is concerned because, at least, they haven't told him why he is being detained and we are afraid that at night — is when they do their sessions of torture — so, he is afraid that maybe when night comes, he is going to be tortured but we don't know for sure because, at least, they haven't said anything. So, what we do now is to speculate, and for the worst.

[Wallis] And is he being held in solitary confinement?

[Suzanna] Yes. He is alone in his cell. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Uganda

### Uganda: LRA Rebels List Conditions for Cease-Fire

AB2404141996 Paris AFP in English  
1340 GMT 24 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, April 24 (AFP) — Lord's Resistance Army [LRA] rebels have declared a unilateral ceasefire in northern Uganda as from midnight on Friday [26 Friday] to facilitate the holding of "free and fair" presidential elections scheduled for May 9.

In a statement faxed to AFP here on Wednesday, the LRA's secretary for external affairs and mobilisation, James Obita, said the LRA believed that the ceasefire decision will enable the people living within "the theatre of our operations to campaign and vote freely in the forthcoming elections".

The Lord's Resistance Movement/Army (LRM/A) also wanted to pre-empt any attempts or plans by the President Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Movement/Army regime to make it difficult, if not impossible, for the people of northern Uganda to take part in the poll by escalating the war.

"Accordingly, LRA fighters will begin to observe a unilateral ceasefire until further notice," the statement said, adding that from Friday, LRA fighters will not attack government forces or any other military targets as long as the following conditions are observed by the NRM regime:

- that Ugandan government troops will reciprocate and observe the ceasefire and will not attempt to attack LRA fighters or positions during the period of the ceasefire.
- that government troops will not, during the ceasefire period, start mass movements of troops or military equipment to new positions in preparation for any future offensive against the LRA.
- that government forces will not conduct any reconnaissance flights using military aircraft or helicopter-gunships in order to obtain information about the LRA's positions, strength and movements.
- that government troops will not deploy personnel into villages or attempt to harass or intimidate civilians during the election period.
- that government troops will not make any other moves that may threaten the lives of LRA fighters during the ceasefire period.

The statement warned that should government forces violate any of the conditions, LRA forces would move

swiftly to neutralize any impending threats or provocations.

"Any consequences of such violations will therefore have to be entirely borne by the government," said the statement.

It ended by wishing all those who stand for multiparty democracy, peace, love and reconciliation success in the forthcoming elections, and Museveni and his "power-hungry" supporters "bad luck."

In a separate statement, also faxed to AFP, the LRA accepted recent reports in both the local and international press that it has been campaigning for the joint opposition candidate Paul Ssemogerere.

Saying this was "incontrovertibly true", the LRA explained it supported Ssemogerere because he was campaigning for the re-establishment of tangible peace in northern Uganda in particular and the rest of the country in general, as opposed to the "whimsical and illusionary one by Museveni".

"Uganda has almost reached a point of total dismemberment. It is almost no longer a nation — a scenario that has come about as a result of misrule based on the concept of divide-and-rule by Museveni," the statement charged.

"Ssemogerere has won our support because he advocates for a genuine national reconciliation which will enable Ugandans to realise their nationhood, instead of the bad leadership policies of the past regimes that "set Ugandans against each other."

The LRA, led by former Roman Catholic catechist Joseph Kony, has been battling to dislodge Museveni's regime which came to power after a five-year bush war in January 1986.

The Ugandan government has accused the Sudanese government of training and arming the rebels to destabilise Uganda, but Khartoum has denied the charges, and instead accused Uganda of supporting the southern Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) rebels, who have been fighting since 1983 to end domination of the predominantly Christian and animist south by the Arabised, Moslem north.

Opposition and church groups have recently called on Museveni to seek a negotiated settlement of the conflict, but the Ugandan leader has rejected the calls, saying the rebellion would soon be crushed militarily.



**South Africa: De Klerk Meets Mandela on Possible Constitutional 'Crisis'***MB2404160696 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1557 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[Report by Angela Quintal]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] CAPE TOWN April 24 SAPA — Deputy President FW de Klerk and National Party [NP] secretary-general Roelf Meyer met President Nelson Mandela and ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa on Wednesday in a bid to stave off a possible constitution-making crisis, sources said.

Attempts to reach a compromise on outstanding constitutional issues in behind the scenes bilaterals between the ANC and NP appear to be heading for failure with both parties sticking to their respective positions. The education clause in the final constitution has been one of the major obstacles, with the National Party insisting that the right to mother-tongue education should be entrenched.

It is understood that ANC education negotiator Blade Nzimande will brief Mandela on Thursday morning.

Among other contentious issues is the property clause and the right of employers to lock out striking workers.

De Klerk has suggested that a "senior bilateral" should take place involving ANC and NP leaders, but this has been put on hold in the hope that bilateral discussions between party negotiators in the CA [Constitutional Assembly] will succeed.

Meanwhile, the Constitutional Assembly has decided to adopt a flexible approach to the deadline for proposals on amendments to the Constitutional draft.

**South Africa: Mandela Optimistic on Solving Constitutional Issues***MB2404182796 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1744 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] CAPE TOWN April 24 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela was satisfied outstanding constitutional issues would be resolved without much difficulty, the African National Congress said on Wednesday.

Referring in a statement to ANC talks with the National Party [NP] on issues such as the right to education in home languages, a clause on property rights and a clause giving employers the right to lock out strikers, the ANC said it wished to emphasise sufficient progress was being made.

"All outstanding issues will be resolved within the given time frame," the party said. It confirmed earlier

reports that the president and ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa had met NP leader FW de Klerk and NP secretary-general Roelf Meyer in Cape Town earlier on Wednesday. The meeting was to evaluate progress in the constitution-making process.

"In this regard the two delegations agreed that if and when the need arises a bilateral (meeting) of senior leaders will meet to deal with any outstanding matters."

Senior party sources earlier indicated negotiations, particularly on the education clause, were headed for a stalemate with both the NP and the ANC refusing to budge.

**South Africa: Constitution Bill Receives First Reading***MB2404174696 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1738 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY April 24 SAPA — The Constitution Bill, providing for a new constitution for South Africa, was read a first time on Wednesday evening and will now be referred to the Constitutional Committee for amendments to be considered.

At the end of the debate, CA [Constitutional Assembly] chairman Cyril Ramaphosa said he was confident that the outstanding issues would be resolved — "even those that seem unresolvable now". In the end, no party would get everything it wanted. Parties had to approach the outstanding issues in the "true South African spirit, that spirit is give-and-take".

Parties had already proved that they could resolve difficult issues through negotiations. This would again be the case. During the debate, he had noticed a good measure of consensus emerging and the negotiation process had continued even while the debate was taking place. This was despite some speakers stating their points of view in uncompromising terms.

Nor one speaker had ever suggested that there would be an unresolvable deadlock on any issue. Nor had a single speaker threatened to hold an election or referendum, or threaten to walk out, he said. This had been "very heartening". Even the amendments, no matter how many, would easily be resolved in time, Ramaphosa said.

— Outstanding issues to be dealt with, including the property clause, the right to lock out, and those dealing with education and language. Most parties had indicated that they would table many amendments. DP [Democratic Party] leader Tony Leon said his party would table more than 80. And Ramaphosa announced

that the deadline for amendments to be submitted had been extended to 10am Thursday.

**South Africa: 'Flood' of Proposed Constitutional Amendments Expected**

*MB2404171396 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1645 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[Report by Dirk van Zyl]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] CAPE TOWN April 24 SAPA — Parties were expected to flood the Constitutional Assembly's [CA] administration with amendments to the Bill on South Africa's final constitution on Wednesday night and Thursday.

Democratic Party [DP] leader Tony Leon told the CA plenary on Wednesday afternoon his party would table more than 80 by the end of the day, while the Pan Africanist Congress gave notice of at least seven. The National Party [NP] gave notice that amendments it would move would include ones on education, the preamble and the security and freedom of the person. It also indicated it will table an amendment on the retention of the death penalty under certain circumstances. The African National Congress was expected to propose an amendment on the language clause, addressing problems that have cropped up in negotiations.

The NP and Freedom Front have indicated they feel particularly strongly about the education issue, while the DP, and other parties, have strong views on the property and lockout clauses in the Bill of Rights. The African Christian Democratic Party has voiced strong concern about what it sees as a down-scaling of God in the constitution's preamble, as well as the right to life clause in the Bill of Rights dealing with abortion.

A CA spokesman said on Wednesday afternoon it had been decided to adopt a flexible approach to accepting amendments after CA sources earlier mentioned a 7pm deadline. The CA's management committee that meets at 8am on Thursday, would be given a picture of what amendments had been submitted by then, but others would still be accepted during the day, the spokesman said.

The amendments will then be discussed by the CA's constitutional committee (CC) from Thursday 2pm for about a week before the next scheduled sitting of the full CA next Friday [3 May].

The CA plenary completed its two-day first reading debate on the Bill for South Africa's final constitution on Wednesday evening. Apart from formal amendments to be dealt with by the CC, top-level inter-party bilateral and multilateral negotiations are continuing on a number of issues, including education and local government.

The CA plans to adopt the new constitution on May 8, a day ahead of the deadline set by the interim Constitution.

**South Africa: PAC Notes 'Serious Flaws' in Proposed Constitution**

*MB2304114796 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1114 GMT 23 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town April 23 SAPA — The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] might not support the new Constitution if "serious flaws" were not addressed, party constitutional negotiator Richard Sizani said on Tuesday. "We have the makings of a good constitution which may create a fair racial order, a constitutional state and a working system of government," Sizani said in a statement.

However, the PAC felt strongly that if the flaws were not addressed, this delicate balance could be upset. "The PAC would then have to think very hard as to whether it can be party to a settlement that is still tipped in favour of the status quo."

Referring to procedural aspects during the drafting process, Sizani said it was still the "white liberal" groups that seemed to make most of the inputs, while the voice of African intellectuals was conspicuous by its absence.

Although the draft constitution had many commendable features, it still largely represented a "classic Western liberal" constitutional order and value systems. No serious attempt had been made to accommodate the African experience, which was the "largest experience in our society and in Africa as a whole".

The PAC also wanted a review of the provinces to determine whether nine or less provinces were needed, and whether boundary adjustments were needed.

Another objection was the inclusion of the property clause and the right to lock out. The PAC believed that the land belonged to the people and could not be owned by individuals, Sizani said.

**South Africa: PAC Leader Says Nation Suffers 'Legitimised Apartheid'**

*MB2404185696 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1838 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG April 24 SAPA — The second anniversary of the "new South Africa" found African people in a "quagmire of having legitimised apartheid and legalised their national dispossession and suffering", Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] deputy president Dr Motsoko Pheko said on Wednesday.



In a statement on Saturday's [27 April] Freedom Day celebrations, Phoko said the constitution which was about to be finalised and the Restitution of Land Rights Act of 1994 had legalised the "land robbery of the African people". "Both these pieces of legislation are keeping all the mineral wealth of this country in the hands of the non-African minority," he said.

"Because the economy of the country is controlled and manipulated by foreigners the rand has sunk to the lowest level in its history. Foreign investments cannot do better than the PAC policy of equitable redistribution of the wealth of this African country, the most important of which are mineral resources and land."

Phoko said only possession, ownership and technological development of land could reduce poverty and lead to self-reliance and inter-dependence with other nations. "As long as the land question is avoided Africans will be perpetual slaves of foreign capitalism in their own country and victims of poverty and under-development."

Phoko said privatisation had become a policy of the government, which was enriching the rich and making the poor poorer, resulting in the loss of jobs.

#### **South Africa: CP Criticizes Limited Freedom of Speech in Constitution**

*MB2304110696 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0935 GMT 23 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria April 23 SAPA — A clause in the proposed constitution limiting freedom of speech is unacceptable, Conservative Party leader [CP] Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg said on Tuesday. "Interpretation of the clause would depend on the African National Congress government and the courts," he said in a statement in Pretoria. "Any utterance not acceptable to the ANC would, therefore, be excluded from the right to freedom of speech."

The proposed new constitution reportedly contained clauses which could place limits on freedom of speech and freedom of the press. It stated the right to freedom of expression "does not extend to propaganda for war, incitement of imminent violence, or advocating hatred that is based on race, ethnicity, gender or religion and that constitutes incitement to cause harm".

Hartzenberg said the CP had never propagated hate or violence, but stood for the right of nations to govern themselves. "If this clause of the constitution is accepted, the right to defend and promote this viewpoint would be limited by loose interpretation of the ANC."

#### **South Africa: Afrikaner Group Vows 'Rebellion' Over Afrikaans**

*MB2304161996 Johannesburg RAPPORT  
in Afrikaans 22 Apr 96 p 11*

[Report by Z.B. du Toit]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A large number of Afrikaner organizations have asked foreign governments to intervene if the final constitution does not guarantee Afrikaans schools.

The organizations have also unequivocally warned the ANC that "rebellion" and "resistance" will follow if Afrikaans schools are not protected in the new constitution.

The Afrikaans Unity Group, representing the 25 most important Afrikaans cultural organizations, churches, political parties, and organized education and parent organizations, has already sent invitations to foreign diplomats. In a meeting scheduled for Thursday [25 April], the Unity Group will communicate its views to the diplomats.

This unexpected turn of events is taking place in the wake of increasing pessimism over the protection of Afrikaans schools in the constitution. By the weekend, there had been no breakthrough, and negotiations are to be resumed on Monday.

A delegation from the Unity Group, slated to participate in the deliberations tomorrow, has meanwhile expressed in very strong language that it regards Afrikaans schools issue as unnegotiable.

In a formal opinion poll released to RAPPORT, the Unity Group presents its case in very strong language. It is going to closely watch the outcome of the constitutional negotiations this week in order to "enlighten and mobilize" the Afrikaner community. "The international community too will be kept updated, and will be reminded of the fact that former so-called freedom fighters — now the suppressors — are trampling under their feet a principle which is internationally recognized, namely, the recognition of minority group interests.

In its statement, the Unity Group said if there is no broad and acceptable dispensation for education contained in the constitution — which also satisfies the Afrikaner community — a period of a drawn-out struggle and resistance lies ahead.

"For those within the ANC who do not understand this warning, it would serve a positive purpose to take note of the events that led to the schools' rebellion on June 16, 1976, when a language policy was forced upon the school children, with far-reaching consequences.

Afrikaner communities, currently being subjected to a similar language policy in education, will under the circumstances have to pursue the path of rebellion and resistance." [passage omitted]

A speech by Education Minister Sibusiso Bengu is quoted, to which the Unity Group responds by saying what the government is in the process of planning, will seriously infringe on the rights of Afrikaners. It will destabilize the economy, will not be conducive to national unity, and will contribute to psychological resistance by parents and children as has taken place in some areas.

"As the last resort, we now appeal to the international community and their representatives to intervene on our behalf, and to ensure a safe and stable South Africa," says the invitation to the diplomats.

**South Africa: COSATU To Continue Mass Action Over Lockout Clause**

*MB2404123796 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1223 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town April 24 SAPA — The Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] was not prepared to compromise on a constitutionally entrenched lockout clause and would continue with mass action until the provision was dropped from the Bill of Rights, its Secretary-General Sam Shilowa said on Wednesday.

"We oppose any form of a lockout being entrenched in the constitution. It's one of those issues which are not negotiable," he said at a briefing in Cape Town.

This was in spite of indications by senior ANC constitutional negotiator Pravin Gordhan on Monday that intensive efforts were being made to negotiate an acceptable solution to the controversial clause.

Shilowa also said that any intervention by President Nelson Mandela and National Party leader FW de Klerk to break constitutional deadlocks, especially on the lockout provision, would be unacceptable if COSATU was not consulted and its view taken into account.

COSATU and its allies, the ANC and the South African Communist Party, were mobilising workers countrywide to participate in a nationwide strike on April 30 to force through its constitutional demands, he said. The strike would not be called off even if the lockout demands were met as demands. [as received]

These included the exclusion of the property clause, the dilution of regional powers, and support for the ANC's view that the right to life should exclude the death penalty but allow abortion.

Shilowa warned the National Party and the Democratic Party, who have criticised the national strike as a threat to international investment, that they would have to make a choice: agree to the lockout clause exclusion or face continued mass action even after the adoption of the constitution until COSATU's demands were met.

"Those who are worried about investors should really take into account that if investors are worried about the 30th, then investors will be worried beyond the 30th, and beyond and beyond and beyond and beyond, until our demands are met. They will have to make a choice."

An announcement on what action was planned would be made on May 1.

**South Africa: Justice Minister Welcomes Right of Workers To Strike**

*MB2404172496 Johannesburg SApM Radio Network  
in English 1600 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Justice Minister Dullah Omar says the right of employers to lock out strikers can be entrenched in the constitution only once equality has been reached between workers and employers.

Addressing the Constitutional Assembly in Cape Town, he said that until then the lockout clause should be scrapped from the final constitution. He said it would only legitimize an illegal act from the apartheid era. By the same token, Mr. Omar welcomed the constitutional right of workers to strike.

**South Africa: Business Organizations Condemn COSATU's Strike Call**

*MB2304121496 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
23 Apr 96 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Justice Malala and Patrick Bulger]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Congress of SA [South African] Trade Unions' [COSATU] call for a national strike next Tuesday has come under a barrage of condemnation from political and business organisations, with most warning that investors will be scared off and the rand will take a further dive.

The strike, which has been supported by the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress, may also lead to some workers taking next Monday day off to give themselves a five-day long weekend that would end with the official May 1 holiday, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute] (AHI) warned yesterday.

The 1.6 million-member COSATU said at the weekend it would mount the strike, as well as marches and pickets this Friday, to support its demand that the rights of employers to lock striking trade unionists

out of production plants, as contained in the interim constitution, be scrapped.

The National Council of Trade Unions, the second party in a shaky alliance of trade union federations, has supported the action.

But the third party, the Federation of SA Labour Unions (Fedsal), is unlikely to join COSATU's action, Secretary-General Dannhauser van der Merwe said. The federation's executive will meet today to decide whether to join COSATU, but Van der Merwe said the two parties had areas of disagreement and it was unlikely Fedsal would join COSATU.

Business South Africa [BSA] said it deplored the strike call and was alarmed at the apparent support by the ANC for "this confrontational approach."

"Apart from the serious consequences for constitution-making, the signals COSATU's campaign send to the international and investing community are also to be greatly regretted, particularly at a time when the lack of overseas confidence in the rand has had such demonstrable impact," BSA said.

National Party Secretary-General Roelf Meyer said the country could ill afford the action, which he said was "irresponsible, silly and unacceptable".

"There's no justification for such actions. It is also unacceptable and disappointing that the ANC supports COSATU's actions while being a party to the negotiations itself. Threats and strikes are in any case not justifiable in situations where negotiations and democratic decision-making processes are already being conducted," he said.

The Democratic Party [DP] said the rand would go into freefall because of the action, and that the ANC's backing of it was inexcusable. "What responsible government anywhere in the world would encourage a nationwide strike," the party asked of the ANC's decision.

DP Senator James Selfe said the strike was "an outrageous example of irresponsibility" and that the current draft of the constitution is already one of the most labour-friendly in the world. Further concessions to labour "will tip South Africa into one of the most investment-unfriendly countries".

The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] said it was "absurd that COSATU should encourage an extremely costly and confrontational strike merely because it ostensibly wants to express its views".

It said employees' right to strike should be counterbalanced by employers' right to lock out. "Nothing has prevented COSATU from making submissions to the

Constitutional Assembly, and nothing prevents it from still so doing," Inkatha said.

The SA Chamber of Business's Gerrie Bezuidenhout said the strike was unfortunate. Its impact would depend on whether workers supported it, but it would likely incur millions of rands in lost production. "It sets a very dangerous precedent for the future, because it will show investors that every time people are unhappy about something they resort to strike action," he said.

AHI president Mof Terreblanche said the strike could lead to further depreciation of the rand. Although this could improve South Africa's price competitiveness in the short term, it could also lead to higher wage demands by workers, he added. "Any positive effects of a weakened rand will therefore be neutralised in time by higher inflation and increased union demands."

The strike has been called in the runup to the May 8 vote on the constitution. The constitution is due to be tabled ahead of a two-day sitting of the Constitutional Assembly beginning in Parliament today.

COSATU is also calling for the property clause in the new constitution to be dropped and for the constitution to make no mention of property rights. Although the ANC supports this position, ANC sources have indicated the party could support the COSATU position if it is faced with the prospect of supporting a property clause it is not happy with.

#### **South Africa: Trade Institute Official Cites 'Danger' of COSATU Strike**

*MB2404172896 Johannesburg BEELD [BUSINESS BEELD supplement] in Afrikaans 23 Apr 96 p S7*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] There is a danger that workers might take an extra-long weekend that will last five days if COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] continues with its planned mass action on 30 April because 1 May is a public holiday.

Afrikaans Trade Institute President Mof Terreblanche on 22 April pointed out the danger to industry in the country posed by the planned strike.

"In a recent document on fairness and job-creation, the labor sector itself pointed out the need for increasing productivity. Under no circumstances can the planned strike promote productivity because the week from 29 April to 3 May already will be disrupted by Workers' Day on May 1. The 30 April strike could increase the chances of some workers not reporting for work on 29 April," Terreblanche said.

The planned mass action will moreover definitely lead to a further weakening of the rand, Terreblanche said.



"Although a weakening of the rand could promote South Africa's price competitiveness in the short term, the resultant escalation in the inflation rate will only lead to greater wage demands by trade unions. Any positive results from a weakened rand will, therefore, gradually be neutralized by higher inflation and trade union demands," he said on 22 April. [passage omitted]

**South Africa: Firms in Survey Rate Country's Productivity, Other Sections**

MB2404141896 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1139 GMT 24 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg April 24 SAPA — Multinational firms operating in South Africa gave the country relatively high marks for its infrastructure, legal system, raw materials supply and macro-economic management, the Investor Responsibility Research Centre [IRRC] said on Wednesday.

However, South Africa got "bad marks" for crime and violence and the labour productivity and labour relations sections.

The IRRC, an independent research firm founded in 1972, in a survey received responses from 261 international companies with ties in South Africa.

More than a third of the responding companies planned to make additional investments in South Africa in 1996, the IRRC said in a statement.

Meg Voorhes, director of the IRRC's South Africa programme, said: "The prevailing theme of the survey responses is bullishness about South Africa — 39 percent of the firms say they are likely to make new investments there within the year. Significantly, 24 percent of the firms that currently only have non-equity ties to South Africa are now planning to invest."

Managers responding from countries with direct ties to South Africa, especially those based in the country, were more negative than other respondents about crime, violence, labour productivity and industrial relations.

Adding to the 82 percent of respondents based in South Africa who said the crime and violence situation was worse in South Africa than in other emerging markets, 63 percent said labour productivity was worse than that of emerging markets. Fifty-six percent said industrial/labour relations in other emerging markets were better than in South Africa.

Only 50 percent of respondents with direct investments in South Africa said the economy would improve in 1996.

Forty-seven percent of respondents described the South African economy as "good" and 45 percent described it as "satisfactory".

More than 73 percent of U.S. and Canadian firms were "particularly bullish" about South Africa's economic prospects, the IRRC said. Seventy-eight percent of firms in the financial services sector predicted economic growth in 1996.

However, only eight percent of Japanese companies planned to expand their South African investments.

Labour productivity was the second area of concern for most foreign firms. Thirty-two percent of respondents rated South Africa "worse" in this aspect than other emerging markets. This percentage jumped to 60 or 70 percent for respondents from the mining, construction, manufacturing and transportation sectors and to 54 percent for European companies. European companies were by far the largest investors in South Africa.

Only 28 percent of respondents believed South Africa's political climate was particularly stable, another 56 percent said it was "about the same" as other emerging markets.

South Africa was rated "better" in infrastructure — nearly two-thirds of respondents said so. More than half the respondents (53 percent) said South Africa was "better" when it came to the availability of raw materials.

The South African legal system was rated "better" than those in other emerging markets by 49 percent of respondents. All but two of the respondents from the financial services sector rated the South African legal system "better".

Overall 43 percent of all respondents and 50 percent or more of the American, British, French and financial service firms assigned South Africa a "better" rating with regard to the country's management of its economic policy. Only 13 percent of transportation and communications sector respondents agreed.

**South Africa: Unemployment Increases in Manufacturing, Mining Sectors**

MB2304123096 Johannesburg THE STAR (BUSINESS REPORT Supplement) in English 23 Apr 96 p 1

[Report by Christo Volschenk]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town — Three years into the upswing, the economy continues to shed jobs. Figures published yesterday by the Central Statistical Service showed that last year the manufacturing, mining

and construction sectors shed 2 percent of the workforce, or 49,000 jobs, bringing the number of job losses in these sectors to 126,052 since the beginning of the economic upturn in May 1993.

The Reserve Bank's quarterly bulletin showed that employment in the manufacturing sector has not changed since the mid-1980s. Economists warned yesterday that more jobs may have been lost since December and that more retrenchments will follow. They said reasons for the decline included "inflexibility of the trade unions on policy matters", the recent economic slowdown, the drive to become internationally competitive and the "dismantling of trade barriers by government."

Liz Farquharson, an economist at stockbrokers Mathison & Hollidge, said the government's inability to complete an industrial strategy added to the uncertainty and kept businesses from investing. "The manufacturing sector has been making new fixed investment. The output of the sector has grown steadily in the last years. Still the employment figures have dropped.

"That is a clear sign that manufacturers have been substituting machines for labour. That is quite understandable given the inflexible stance of the trade unions on policy issues," she said.

Keith Lockwood, an economist at SACOB [South African Chamber of Business], said its last manufacturing survey indicated businesses would continue to lay off unskilled workers until at least the end of the year.

The latest employment figures leave policymakers with a problem because job creation is a central objective of the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program]. Thabo Mbeki the deputy president, said the government would aim to add at least 500,000 new jobs by 2000.

Last year the mining sector shed 3 percent of its workforce, and the manufacturing and construction sectors dropped 1 percent and 5.4 percent of their employees.

#### **South Africa: Reserve Bank Chief Says Bank Committed to Relaxing Controls**

*MB2304160496 Johannesburg SAsm Radio Network in English 1500 GMT 23 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals says the bank is committed to the gradual relaxation of exchange controls provided there are no disruptions to the capital and financial markets.

Speaking at the South Africa/Italy conference in Johannesburg, Dr. Stals said maintaining a stable financial environment was a task of the bank, and a precondition

for economic growth. He said a cut in interest rates would trigger off inflationary pressures, and the immediate target of the bank's monetary policy was to reduce inflation to levels below 5 percent.

#### **South Africa: Reserve Bank Chief Says Money Policy To Remain 'Restrictive'**

*MB2404182896 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1801 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG April 24 SAPA — South Africa's monetary policy, characterised by high real interest rates, will remain restrictive in 1996, Reserve Bank governor Chris Stals said Wednesday.

Stals said in a statement monetary policy would remain tight in order to depress inflation and the guidelines for M3 money supply growth would be retained at between six and ten percent. He said taking into account the danger of price increases arising from the recent depreciation of the rand [R] extending into an increase in overall inflation, "there is not much scope for the Reserve Bank to relax on the monetary policy stance at this stage".

"In the light of the need for a more consistent approach over the medium and longer term, the Bank has therefore decided to retain guidelines for an appropriate rate of growth in the M3 money supply from the fourth quarter of 1995 to the fourth quarter of 1996 of 6 to 10 percent."

Stals said the guidelines should not be seen as a forecast of money growth, or targets that had to be achieved at all costs, but rather as an important indicator for the Reserve Bank's monetary policy. Persistent growth in excess of the upper guideline limit would warrant relatively high interest rates and a reduction in demand for credit.

The actual increase in M3 from the fourth quarter of 1994 to the fourth quarter of last year was calculated at 14.3 percent.

Stals said both money supply and bank credit extended to the private sector continued to rise at relatively high rates in January and February, although there had been some indication recently of a levelling off. He appealed to all banks to support the Reserve Bank's objectives of keeping inflation and money growth low, and called for understanding of the reasons for the restrictive monetary policy stance.

The recent developments in the foreign exchange market "brought even more urgency to the need for preventing a general escalation of inflation," and the maintenance of high interest rates, Stals said.



The rand has depreciated by approximately 17 percent since mid-February from R3.65 to around an all-time low of R4.25 to the dollar.

**South Africa: IFP Accuses ANC of Violating Election Task Group Procedures**

*MB2504121296 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1118 GMT 25 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] DURBAN April 25 SAPA — The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Thursday accused the African National Congress of violating procedures set up by the presidential task group on local elections in KwaZulu-Natal.

The task group was established last week to investigate the feasibility of local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal.

The ANC had released details of its submissions to the task group to the press and articles had appeared in several newspapers, the IFP alleged. This was in violation of Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Fimer's order that submissions made to the task group not be released.

"The ANC was the party insistent on setting up the task group process, yet while other groups followed the process, the ANC deliberately subverted it," the IFP claimed in a statement.

"If the ANC has seen fit to violate this directive of the presidential task group, what guarantee do we have that they will respect the final decisions of the committee," the IFP said.

**South Africa: Health Clinics Built for 25 Million Rands Sit Idle**

*MB1904130396 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English  
19 Apr 96 p 1*

[Report by Khathu Mamaila]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] About 30 clinics, built by the Independent Development Trust [IDT] at a cost of more than R25 million [rands] to provide much-needed primary health care in rural villages throughout Northern Province, have turned out to be white elephants, a SOWETAN investigation has found.

The clinics, some of which were completed early last year, are not being used. Villagers still have to travel long distances in a desperate search for health services.

SOWETAN visited some of the clinics in the Bolobedu area this week. The clinics are fully equipped with all the facilities needed in a clinic. They have running water and electricity. But they are not being used.

Health and welfare spokesman Mr Tshepho Moshima said there were no nurses to work in the clinics.

Shotong clinic, outside Ga-Kgapane township, is almost completely hidden behind bushes that have grown in the yard. A security guard, Mr Gilbert Sewapa, said there was no need to remove the bushes as they would grow again.

The situation is the same at other clinics, all of which are fully equipped inside but neglected outside.

"What is needed now is the staff and medicines for these clinics to be used for what they were intended for providing health care to the people," said a senior nurse, adding that the clinics could reduce the heavy load at hospitals.

Local residents expressed disappointment about the clinics, which are "mere beautiful buildings" in the impoverished villages.

Ms Mmamotome Mabelane of GaMorotje village in the Bolobedu area said the local clinic was built on her field. "When they told me that they were going to build a clinic on my field, I did not mind losing it because I thought the clinic would bring an end to our misery of going to far away places for medical care.

"However it seems I was wrong. The clinic was completed a long time ago but we still have to go to Letaba Hospital", said Mabelane.

Ms Martha Malatji of Ga-Motupa said she did not know why the nearby clinic had not been opened a year after it was built. Although she could not remember exactly when the clinic was built she was sure that it was more than a year ago. "Maybe the bushes that have grown in the yard of the clinic can help you understand that the clinic was built a long time ago. But the sad thing is that we still have to hire expensive private cars to transport expectant mothers to far away places," said Malatji.

Residents of Mukula village outside Thohoyandou said their clinic was completed more than two years ago but it had not been opened.

Moshima said the IDT had built a total of 44 clinics throughout the province since 1993. He said each clinic cost about R600,000. Of these, only about eight were operating because of lack of trained personnel. Moshima said 776 nurses were needed to run all the clinics.

"The IDT actually wanted to build more clinics in the province. The department asked them to wait because we were going to have a lot of white elephants", he said.

**South Africa: Northern Cape Premier Reshuffles Cabinet**

MB2304123796 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
23 Apr 96 p 6

[Report by Jovial Rantao]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Northern Cape Premier Manne Dipico has become the third provincial leader to reshuffle his cabinet "in the interest of good government".

Nature conservation, environmental affairs and tourism has been created as a new portfolio, with an NP [National Party] MEC [member of the Executive Council] still to be named.

The premier has added science and technology to the portfolio of the Freedom Front's Prof Jozef Henning and combined finance and economic affairs under G Akharaway, a new MEC who has replaced Jan Brazelle.

Dipico said the changes were geared towards introducing greater efficiency and effectiveness in government. He called for departments and officials to develop integrated business plans that were realistic, achievable and sustainable. "All the plans must fit together in a holistic approach, there must be interlinkages across departments. The plans must emphasise our provincial priorities."

He said the plans should ensure that provincial personnel had the skills to deliver services to the public and support programmes such as affirmative action.

**South Africa: Mandela Discusses Various Issues**

MS2304123896 Dublin THE IRISH TIMES in English  
22 Apr 96 p 12

[Report on interview with South African President Nelson Mandela by correspondent Edward O'Loughlin in Cape Town; date not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The new South Africa is two years old this month, and President Nelson Mandela remains the world's most popular statesman. His reputation for integrity and moral leadership has effortlessly survived a rash of scandals around members of his African National Congress party, and even the sacking and then divorce of his wife, Winnie.

To the amazement of many, the man once portrayed as the leader of black communist terrorism has become almost as popular with white South Africans as with blacks.

Even the white supremacists of Potgietersrus in the Northern Transvaal who sought to bar black children from a local primary school earlier this year, said they were relieved to hear that Mr Mandela was

taking an interest in the case. Mr Mandela would not ignore their grievances, they said. He was serious about reconciliation.

Yet Mr Mandela and his government still face major problems. Having brought most whites on board, they still have to satisfy the demands of the black majority, the proverbial sea of poverty lapping around the islands of white wealth.

Apart from some successes in the provision of water and electricity, the new government of national unity has yet to deliver on many key areas of the Reconstruction and Development Programme, its blueprint for the social and economic empowerment of blacks.

The public service and police it needs to run the country are, still dominated by the servants of the old regime, and there is talk of foot-dragging, obstruction and even sabotage.

But Mr Mandela remains upbeat. Interviewed in Cape Town last week, the ANC leader and President of South Africa said that the relatively slow pace of change was no cause for concern.

"The starting point would be the warning which I gave on countless occasions in the run-up to the general elections in 1994," he said.

"I said we had to better the lives of our people by creating jobs, building houses, schools and hospitals, by introducing clinics and clean water. But I then added that this objective can't be achieved overnight. It is a process that can last five years. But within the first two years we've done what the National Party was unable to do for 45 years, and the things we've introduced are a matter of common knowledge."

One of the major planks in the agreement that led to the 1994 general elections was the provision for a commission to investigate and document the perpetrators and victims of political crimes committed in the struggle for and against apartheid.

Now instituted as the Truth and Reconciliation Commission under Archbishop Desmond Tutu, that commission has begun public hearings in the Eastern Cape Province.

Does Mr Mandela share the concern that the commission may have a task which is too broad and legal powers which are too vague, and that the commission may actually divide rather than reconcile?

"I don't think so," he said. "The Truth Commission is going to examine the problems from the point of view of the victims of apartheid. We've selected men and women of the greatest integrity, extremely able, and we

know that they will be able to acquit themselves very well.

"The preparatory work they have put in is very impressive indeed. Yesterday I was briefed by the chairman, Archbishop Tutu, about the progress they are making. I've no doubt that they will do very well."

After his own success in building an unlikely peace, does he have any message or advice for the peoples of Ireland and Britain? Mr Mandela has been asked this question many times before, and he answers carefully.

"I would not be so presumptuous as to give advice, gratuitous advice, to the people of Ireland. We examined our problem and formulated a solution that would be able to address our own internal problem," he said.

"But if any of the opinion makers in Ireland approached me, all that I would do, in all humility, would be to indicate how we ourselves addressed our own problems."

The week before Mr Mandela had spoken of elements within the police force who were determined to resist the new South Africa. Was he worried that disaffected public servants from the *ancien regime* might derail the ANC's efforts to build a just and multiracial society?

"I think that is an exaggeration. I said today that all of the sections of our population, the Africans, 'Coloureds', Indians, whites, Afrikaans and English-speaking, have all responded very well to the message of national building and reconciliation. That is the reason why what has happened in South Africa is regarded as a miracle."

Nor did he have any difficulty working with the other two parties in the government of national unity, the ANC's bitter rivals in the National Party and the Zulu-nationalist Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP]. All the ministers in the government were giving him all the support he needed, Mr Mandela said including the ministers from the National Party and IFP.

He had no difficulty working with former enemies. As an attorney he had been intimate with the stories of the victims of apartheid, and in prison he became more intimate still.

"All of us who have had this experience in prison came together to put across this message of nation building. We were convinced that human beings were human beings whether they were black or white, Afrikaans or English-speaking."

#### South Africa: UK Trade Minister Announces KwaZulu/Natal Aid Package

MB2304182296 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1516 GMT 23 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] DURBAN April 23 SAPA — A five-point British aid package for the upgrading of Durban International Airport and the development of a new international airport at La Mercy north of Durban was announced by British Trade Minister Anthony Nelson on Tuesday.

He told reporters in Durban after meeting Transport Minister Mac Maharaj the package would include R6 million [rands] for an aviation development study, subject to the criteria of the overseas project fund. The study would be funded by the British Government and the private sector in Britain.

Earlier on Tuesday, Maharaj gave the go-ahead for the upgrading of Durban Airport and the development of the La Mercy project on the north coast.

A statement issued on behalf of Nelson said the package also offered "availability of medium-term credits through the UK export credit guarantees agency and training in key airport-related skills to be considered within the overall project".

Members of the La Mercy project's steering committee would be invited to Britain at the government's expense to meet delegates from companies at the leading edge of airport projects. The South African delegation would have the opportunity to meet public sector agencies, including the Rival Aviation Authority and Ministry of Transport.

Nelson proposed a visit to Durban by airport specialists from Britain's overseas project airports group for talks with project leaders.

"The UK offers unrivalled experience and skills in airport development," he said. "The measures I have announced today will mean that British companies are well placed to ensure that Durban has the airports it needs for the 21st century."

Nelson headed a British trade delegation in South Africa to address a number of symposiums during "Britain Means Business" week. The development of South Africa's principal ports and harbours, education and training, health care and water and sewerage will be on the agenda at the symposiums.

Maharaj welcomed the aid package saying it would contribute towards development in KwaZulu-Natal. It was also a sign that change in South Africa was being endorsed on a practical level by the international



community. Nelson added he was not concerned about the security situation in the country nor in KwaZulu-Natal in particular, and he was convinced the necessary steps were being taken to deal with unrest.

#### **South Africa: EU Offers 60 Million-Rand Grant to Eastern Cape**

*MB2404170396 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1647 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] BISHO April 24 SAPA — The Eastern Cape legislature on Wednesday acknowledged a R60-million [rands] grant from the European Union for the Microprojects Programme Trust [MPT], which will help the government provide clinics, schools and roads.

At a signing ceremony in Bisho, EU ambassador to South Africa Erwan Fouere said the EU would soon sign a R60-million financing agreement for an Eastern Cape water project. The MPT supports small, community-based development initiatives in the Eastern Cape. It was begun in 1992 by the EU and the Kagiso Trust and is one of the EU's first projects in South Africa.

"The pressing needs of the people of this province, coupled with the success of the micro-projects programme, were major considerations in our decision to make this grant available," Fouere said on Wednesday. "This grant will allow for the continuation and expansion of the micro-projects programme in the rural areas of the Eastern Cape."

Eastern Cape acting premier Shepherd Mayatula, also the finance MEC [member of the Executive Council], said the grant would enable "marginalised communities to develop much-needed, valued and sustainable social assets".

#### **South Africa: Botswana's President Addresses Joint Parliamentary Session**

*MB2404144096 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network  
in English 1610 GMT 23 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, who is on a state visit to South Africa, has awarded the Presidential Order of Botswana to President Nelson Mandela of South Africa. This is in recognition of Mr. Mandela's outstanding leadership qualities. President Mandela received the award in Cape Town today. The award is the highest honor in Botswana awarded to non-citizen dignitaries for outstanding statesmanship. Its equivalent is Naledi Ya Botswana [Star of Botswana] which is awarded to Botswana nationals for their service in the country. Previous recipients in the Presidential Order of Botswana include the late President Samora Machel of Mozambique; the former Tanzanian presi-

dent, Dr. Julius Nyerere; and the former president of Zambia, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda.

The president also addressed a joint session of the South African Parliament. In his speech he said Botswana is looking forward to a successful conclusion of the negotiation of Southern African Custom Union agreement. Sir Ketumile said [word indistinct] 1969 agreement must be replaced by a balanced one. He said subordinating sovereign states and trading partners to the whims of one country is no longer sustainable. The president also encouraged South African companies to invest in Botswana. He said although a number of South African companies are trading in Botswana, there should be greater cooperation. He said Botswana has effective and generous investment incentives. Regarding SADC [Southern African Development Community], Sir Ketumile said it aims to redress the imbalances among member states through bilateral and regional cooperation. He said this is because of the extent of economic dependence on South Africa by other SADC members is both undesirable and unsustainable.

#### **South Africa: Survey Shows Net Migration Loss of 3,215 in 1995**

*MB2404151196 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English  
19 Apr 96 p 19*

[Report by Marc Hasefuss]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town — South Africa experienced a net migration loss of 3,215 people, many of them professionals, in the first 10 months of last year, a study by the Institute for Futures Research at the University of Stellenbosch has shown.

This is not far off the net loss of 3,837 people in 1994, which was the second highest since 1940.

The institute said fluctuations in migration to and from South Africa seemed to correlate strongly with political events and violence, as well as economic and political instability.

Nearly half of South African emigrants headed for Europe, Australia and New Zealand, and most legal immigrants were from European countries.

The institute said the inflow of illegal immigrants into South Africa constituted a major demographic, social and economic problem. It said expert opinions on the number of illegal immigrants in the country varied considerably from 2 million to a possibly exaggerated 8 million.

**South African Press Review for 24 Apr**  
**MB2404140596**

[FBIS Report]

**BUSINESS DAY**

National Self-Interest Should Govern International Relations — South Africa's foreign ministry "sometimes seems reluctant to acknowledge that, where material interests and ideals or old debts conflict, a balance needs to be struck," notes Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 24 April in a page-10 editorial. "This may be anathema to an ANC which believes that, on principle, past political favours and party loyalties should be reciprocated here and abroad." The paper refers to Foreign Minister Nzo's recent visit to Tripoli, saying "self-interest, particularly in South Africa's relationship with the U.S., might have better been served by a suggestion that Libya send the PanAm bomb suspects for trial in Britain and scepticism rather than naive acceptance of assertions that chemical weapons are not being made in Libya." Apart from "irritating the Americans," Nzo's performance "will leave other, more sophisticated countries convinced of our diplomatic naivety." The U.S. "offers trade opportunities that the likes of Libya can never provide." South Africa should ensure "that our own international relationships are governed by sensitive understanding of our own national self-interest. Political and industrial blackmail via COSATU will make matters worse rather than ensure that the last stumbling blocks to the final constitution are removed."

**South African Press Review for 25 Apr**  
**MB2504095496**

[FBIS Report]

**BEELD**

ANC Support for COSATU Strike 'Negative' — "The proposed nationwide strike by COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] on 30 April seems to have placed the ANC in a more difficult position than it seemed at the outset," notes a page 8 editorial in the Johannesburg **BEELD** in Afrikaans of 23 April. In expressing support for the strike, the ANC feels it has "a certain moral obligation to stand by COSATU," but it can also be viewing the strike and other such protest action as "an opportunity to involve COSATU more closely in the constitution-writing process, so that its members would more readily accept the constitution." Further, the ANC may wish to use the strike as "a good opportunity to strengthen the alliance between

the two." But, warns **BEELD**, "the other side of the coin is that the strike, at a time of a falling rand, could have a negative influence on South Africa's image among foreign investors." The ANC's support could be seen as "a sign that the balance is being tipped further against the free market, in favor of an ever-expanding trade unionism. The ANC must realize the negative implications of its support for COSATU's protest actions. As the governing authority, it will have to bear the consequences."

Buthelezi's Threat 'Shocking' — A second editorial on the same page of **BEELD** refers to a statement by Mangosuthu Buthelezi that, should anyone try to arrest him, they "face the risk of having the country burned to ashes." The threat, **BEELD** points out, "was in reaction to allegations that he was aware of hit squad activities." "Mr. Buthelezi's reaction is shocking, to say the least. There is the clear threat that his arrest would result in the country being reduced to ruins. What has become of respect for the judicial process, which is such an essential pillar of democracy?" "Does Mr. Buthelezi wish to remove that pillar in order to protect himself and his party?" Others, like General Magnus Malan, are appearing in court to face serious charges, even though "they, too, could have threatened to unleash the forces of destruction, which they still appeared to have at their disposal, but they respect the judicial process. South Africa must be saved from the politics of blackmail implicit in Mr. Buthelezi's words."

**BUSINESS DAY**

Export Tax Incentives Debate Continues — "It is to government's credit that it has not made any rash decisions," when it comes to implementing supply-side measures to boost industrial competitiveness. However, argues a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** on 25 April, "there is compelling argument in favor of incentives. South Africa's and the world's markets are not wholly free. Distortions already exist; intervention will not disturb an optimal allocation of resources." Several newly industrialized countries like South Korea have had success with "unorthodox methods" and "getting relative prices wrong." New Trade Minister Alec Erwin believes "government does have a role to play in helping world class projects get off the ground". This will help "alleviate the balance of payments constraint on growth. Economic upswings will become more sustainable if South Africa's exports are boosted." However, "incentives cannot be open-ended or permanent. Only under these conditions can the use of scarce government resources be justified."



### Angola

#### Angola: Official Says UNITA Not Complying With Agreement; Meeting Off

*MB2404143996 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] In Luanda, the government continues to demand that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] provide a plausible explanation for confinement delays, failing which it will maintain its stance. General Higino Carneiro, the number two man in the government's team to the Joint Commission, comments:

[Begin Carneiro recording] The excuses UNITA is presenting are quite unfounded. UNITA might be concerned about an Amnesty Law review — this matter was dealt with as far back as January and then in Libreville, but it only presented its proposals at 0900 on 22 April. As I said then, we advised UNITA to present that document in Parliament so the matter could be dealt with accordingly. We realize this document is important. Be that as it may, we cannot sit laughing at the negotiating table every day and never see the tune change. We want to put an end to this type of behavior. [end recording]

Gen. Higino Carneiro noted that there is no deadlock in the peace process, but there will be no plenary session on mine removal operations tomorrow because UNITA has not convinced the government (?that it is acting in good faith).

#### Angola: Official Threatens To Boycott Joint Commission Session

*MB2304074896 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 22 Apr 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] Deputy Minister Without Portfolio Higino Carneiro says the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is delaying the quartering of its soldiers. He added that no further Joint Commission will be held until UNITA explains why its soldiers have not been quartered in several assembly areas.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] UNITA generals and politicians should join the government within 45 days. What has been done so far?

[Carneiro] The government delegation told today's session of the Joint Commission that it is not happy with events because UNITA is not fulfilling its obligations, regarding the quartering of soldiers. Until recently UNITA raised the problem of conditions in assembly areas, but that no longer applies. Ten assembly areas have been opened and UNITA should have quartered more than 35,000 soldiers, or even the 50,000 men it

claims to have. UNITA has deliberately failed to comply with the accord. The government will be forced to take measures.

[Correspondent] Have more soldiers been quartered in the Catala assembly area in addition to the few that were present when the area was officially opened?

[Carneiro] No. We regret to say, but we have been deceived. We did see those people in Catala, and they were supposed to be disarmed and registered once we left the area. So far they have not done that. It was a farce. We have demanded an explanation, and as long as UNITA does not explain why it is not quartering soldiers in Catala, Andulo, Chicuma, and even in Quibala and Ntucu, we will certainly take action. We have informed the Joint Commission, and let us see if things improve by 23 April otherwise we will have to review our position.

[Correspondent] Did Brigadier (Ngongo) and the soldiers withdraw from Catala?

[Carneiro] So far no one has reported to the assembly area. The UN Angola Verification Mission-3 has not reported the registration of soldiers.

[Correspondent] Will this be discussed at the next Joint Commission session?

[Carneiro] There will no further session until UNITA explains what is going on. [end recording]

#### Angola: UNITA's Valentim Reacts to Government Threats

*MB2304171096 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 Apr 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The government has expressed concern about the slow pace of the confinement process. Higino Carneiro, government spokesman at the Joint Commission, has said the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is not fulfilling its efforts. He said if things continue in this way, the government will not attend Joint Commission sessions. [passage omitted] Dr. Jorge Valentim, UNITA director of the Office for the Implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, reacted to Higino Carneiro's statement.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] When we speak about the confinement process, we need to understand it is a general movement which involves both the government and UNITA. I would therefore like to categorically say there has been no official statement by an authorized UNITA voice — I insist that an authorized UNITA voice is the voice of UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi — that UNITA will not confine its troops. Hence, there should be no conclusions about

something that was not said. UNITA's stand is that it will confine its troops. There is a defined period to achieve a certain figure and UNITA did not say that it will not achieve that figure. The problem now arising is one of security. It is not only a question of physical security. It is also a question of legal and political security — the issue of amnesty, the issue of the presidential declaration to the nation, so that UNITA military officers can join government institutions on an equal footing with their brothers and comrades in arms, and feel completely safe that nothing (?will happen to them).

[Unidentified correspondent] Dr. Valentim, but amnesty and these political agreements are not interlinked, that is the confinement process does not depend on these issues, at least that is not what the Lusaka Protocol says.

[Valentim] I would like to point out that apart from the Lusaka Protocol, other agreements have been reached at the highest level. One of these agreements was made at one of the most acclaimed meetings, the Libreville meeting. It was agreed at that meeting that there would be a presidential declaration on amnesty and [words indistinct]. Now there is talk about institutions, whether Parliament has accepted or not accepted them. Laws are [words indistinct] to achieve just peace and effective national reconciliation. We think there is a political desire on the government side and a political desire on UNITA side.

[Correspondent] Speaking about the confinement process; why is there a delay in the confinement process?

[Valentim] I believe [words indistinct] a general explanation [words indistinct]. I have already said [words indistinct] at the present phase. UNITA soldiers [words indistinct] military steps. What about security? On concluding the confinement process, will the government [words indistinct]? That is why we are clearly saying that the time has come to give UNITA soldiers assurances that they have been granted amnesty, because [words indistinct] article 12 [words indistinct] law to be approved by the National Assembly.

[Correspondent] Dr. Jorge Valentim, you are saying the confinement process in Andulo, Catala, and Chicuma will only begin after the proclamation of the total and general amnesty law?

[Valentim] That is not what I am saying. I am saying that although there is [words indistinct] because there is no guarantee for the soldiers.

[Correspondent] Did UNITA express this concern to the government previously, that the confinement process in

those areas would depend on the presidential declaration on amnesty law?

[Valentim] That is not what I am saying. You are bringing up a linkage which I do not understand. I am explaining factors which can inject greater dynamism and factors which can reduce that dynamism.

[Correspondent] Well, that is the assumption, because you are saying the peace process [words indistinct] the movement of UNITA soldiers to the barracks at the present moment depend partly on the government and then you spoke about amnesty, which means you are linking the two issues?

[Valentim] Then, let us remain with the following understanding. Both political and military factors are important. They are interlinked in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. Now, each person can draw his own conclusions. [end recording]

#### **Angola: UNITA Proposes Disbanding Prime Minister's Post**

*MB2504092496 London BBC World Service  
in Portuguese 2030 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[Report by correspondent Reginaldo Silva in Luanda; from the "Londres, Ultima Hora" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] wants the disbanding of the prime minister's post and the introduction of a presidentialist system whereby an executive head of state is assisted by two vice presidents who also have executive powers. The possibility of the government revising the Amnesty Law has not yet been raised in the current Parliament session. The Amnesty Law was introduced in November 1994, when the Lusaka peace accord was signed. UNITA is adamant that the law should be revised, arguing it is not fully comprehensive. Our Luanda correspondent Reginaldo Silva reports:

[Silva] Concrete steps have been taken in the ongoing talks between government and UNITA, and it is likely that a compromise is about to be reached. Joao Lourenco, chief whip of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] bench, spoke to BBC about the procedure to be followed in Parliament, regarding a review of the Amnesty Law if a bill is placed before the National Assembly. UNITA MP's, however, have not been attending the present parliamentary session.

[Begin Lourenco recording] A law is not revised overnight. First, there should be a draft proposal placed in Parliament well in advance. The relevant parliamentary committees should look at the proposal and make

its recommendations before a plenary session is held. It is a long drawn process regardless of how fast one wishes to move. [end recording]

Joao Lourenco says UNITA's calls for a revision of the Amnesty Law is like a storm in a teacup, adding that there are no justifications for UNITA's fears. Lourenco said the government is acting in good faith.

Meanwhile, the technical committee dealing with the revision of the Constitution has made good progress, though no draft proposal has been sent to Parliament. UNITA has reacted to the government's draft proposal, and should its views be taken into account, there could be far-reaching changes in the Angolan Government's structure. Parliament sources told us that UNITA wants a presidentialist system with an executive head of state assisted by two vice presidents who will have executive powers. In UNITA's view, such a system means the disbanding of the prime minister's post.

Joao Lourenco says a constitutional revision depends UNITA's leader accepting the post of second vice president.

[Begin recording] [Lourenco] It all depends on how fast the technical committee functions. It will also depend on a strictly political factor, namely whether Dr. Savimbi is willing to accept the second vice presidency as proposed to him by the president of the Republic during the Libreville summit in February.

[Silva] Are you establishing a linkage [preceding word in English] between the two issues?

[Lourenco] To a certain extent, yes. It would make no sense to review the Constitution if the posts that have been created are not taken by those who are supposed to occupy them. [end recording]

#### **Angola: Proposed Constitutional Changes Viewed as 'Contradictory'**

*MB2304094796 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 23 Apr 96*

[Station commentary]

[FBIS Translated Text] Every society wants to know how governments should rule and what type of Constitution should be in place. Constitutions should be a rallying point for society as a whole, and reflect [words indistinct] of all members of society. Societies can be ruptured if all their members — individuals, minorities, and other layers — feel they are not represented in a country's Constitution.

Some constitutions have virtually become a compulsory source of reference in view of their technical, legal, and intellectual consistency, and because of the insight

of those who drafted them. A point in case is the U.S. Constitution which is still valid 200 years after it was drafted. That is a Constitution that addressed the fundamental aspirations of society as a whole. Constitutions like that hardly need to be revised. At best they could be amended in view of political, cultural, and other developments.

Constitutions are revised or new ones adopted when far-reaching and radical changes occur, like a revolution or the introduction of new values [words indistinct] when at stake is a new political regime, and not only the form of government.

Angola has undergone profound changes that justify a revision of the Constitution or even the adoption of a new Constitution that reflects the views of Angolan society. Unfortunately, the current Constitution does not reflect the reality. But the government's proposed constitutional changes will make Angola's fundamental law a shredded mantle with various colors. The proposals say that the president of the Republic is the head of state and government, while a prime minister is in place. This is confusing and contradictory. One can legitimately ask: Do we want a presidentialist regime? That seems to be the case because the proposals say that the president of the Republic is the head of state and government. Or is it a semi-presidentialist regime since a prime minister is in place? It is contradictory. Does one want a parliamentary regime? That is impossible.

The proposals seek to politically and legally accommodate two vice presidents, and to strengthen presidential powers, thus suggesting that the goal is a semi-presidentialist system, despite the contradiction of having a prime minister. The government's constitutional proposals are confusing and intellectually inconsistent. Technically, legally, and politically they are an aberration and a contradiction, considering that genuine reconciliation and true national unity are at stake. One or two purely cosmetic vice presidencies, with no executive powers whatsoever, are nothing but a crude political maneuver and a waste of time because they fail to address the needs for a revision of the Constitution.

Like we said before, a constitution should be consistent. The present transitional period calls for temporary, though consistent, guidelines. A Constitution for Angola, of Angola and for Angolans should afterward be drafted once emotions have been controlled, interests taken into account in a calm social atmosphere, and petty partisan and sectorial prejudices put aside.



**Angola: UNITA's Dachala Discusses Deployment of Intervention Police**

*MB1904080396 London BBC World Service  
in Portuguese 2030 GMT 18 Apr 96*

[Telephone interview with UNITA information secretary Marcial Dachala by correspondent Joao Van Dunem; place and date not given — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, has declared total war on crime in that country. Beye says UN personnel have come under renewed attacks by armed bandits. Early in April, two Blue Helmets and a British relief agency worker were killed in an ambush in Catengue, a government-controlled area of Benguela Province. In an apparent unilateral move, the government deployed Rapid Intervention Police [PIR] members, the so-called ninjas, thus starting mopping-up operations in the area. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] does not agree with the decision, saying it is a violation of the military accord signed in March. UNITA Information Secretary Marcial Dachala comments:

[Begin recording] [Dachala] The deployment of PIR members is against the March accord, which states that UNITA and PIR should quarter their personnel. UNITA has quartered more than 25,000 soldiers. PIR personnel are being deployed, and it is not clear whether the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] have returned to the nearest barracks. This worries us a lot.

[Van Dunem] But do you not think it is necessary for the police to curb banditry in the country?

[Dachala] We are talking of areas vacated by UNITA, and from which government forces should have returned to the nearest barracks. We feel that the government and UNITA should discuss ways of upholding security in those areas. We feel that the deployment of PIR members in those areas is against the ongoing peace process, and disregards what has been pledged for the process' current phase.

[Van Dunem] Why does UNITA fear the deployment of PIR members — is that a violation of the peace accord or the prelude to government action against UNITA?

[Dachala] There could be some plan that is not clear to us yet. [end recording]

**Angola: UNITA Reports Peace Accord Violations by FAA Troops**

*MB1904160696 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo  
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Apr 96*

["Press release" issued by the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola General Staff in Bailundo on 17 April]

[FBIS Translated Text] As part of the Lusaka Protocol's implementation, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is doing more than just confining its soldiers. The Lusaka Protocol's multifaceted nature allowed UNITA to find all the necessary conditions to achieve peace, stability, and well-being for all Angolans.

The following factors are worth noting:

1. Concerning the free movement of people and goods:

- Mines are being removed from all main routes in UNITA-controlled areas;

- All control posts on routes leading to UNITA-controlled areas are being dismantled; despite threats, intimidation, and discrimination by government counterparts — especially in Bie and Malanje — and UNITA personnel are actively playing a part in mine removal training schools in Bie, Viana, and Malanje;

- Joint operations made with UN Angola Verification Mission-3 [Unavem-3] to patrol areas from which UNITA has withdrawn its forces;

- UNITA is doing all this instead of resorting to the obstacles raised by government in its areas, where military forces are blending in with the civilian population and hiding their weapons;

2. Concerning health and civic education:

- UNITA has attended all UN Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination [UNOHAC]-guided health and civic education seminars so far, with the aim of serving confined UNITA troops and their families, as well as people living near the assembly areas. Within this context, another seminar is scheduled to be held Andulo on 22 April. It will be attended by technical personnel from Chicuma, Ngove, Ntucu, and M'banza Congo. The process is irreversible because it represents the people's wishes. UNITA is deeply, morally, and materially connected with the people. UNITA expects that the other signatory of the Lusaka Protocol will show the same willingness to safeguard the people's wishes.

3. Concerning the withdrawal of Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] troops to the nearest barracks:

- FAA movements so far are a mere illusion. Some examples:

A. On the Central Military Front — Instead of the FAA troops moving from their positions to their barracks, they have moved to the areas of Cruzeiro, 17.5 km east of Huambo; Antenas da TPA, 17 km to the northeast; and (Ecunha) and Vila Flor, 31 km west and northwest of Huambo.

The FAA units at Porto Amboim will be moved to Sumbe, the capital of Cuanza Sul Province, and Calulo.

B. The FAA units at Menongue Airport, in Cuando Cubango Province, have been moved to the area of Longa, 25 km east of Menongue.

These are just some examples which show our partner's bad faith.

(Issued) Bailundo, 17 April 1996

(Signed) Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola  
General Staff

#### **Angola: UNITA Reports Government Army 11-22 Apr Operations**

*MB2404074396 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo  
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] Military sources cited by our Andulo correspondent say while UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] quarters its soldiers, government forces in Huila Province continue to undermine peace. On 21 April, Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] from Quilengues raided (Ucari), killing a UNITA soldier and capturing another. On 22 April, 50 government soldiers from Chivulo tried to raid the Ngola assembly area, but returned to their post when they saw a huge concentration of UNITA soldiers heading to the Ngove assembly area.

General Chindande Black Power, commander of UNITA Military Forces in Huila Province, says government soldiers are not returning to the nearest barracks. Gen. Black Power urged UN Angola Verification Mission-3 to take action, and FAA General Furtado to impress on his men to uphold peace in Angola.

Meanwhile, FAA soldiers are also violating the ceasefire in northern Angola. On 18 April, FAA soldiers from the isle of Kwanza, 33 km from Cangandala, Malanje Province, raided the Chimbinda committee office. They assaulted civilians and plundered their property.

In central Angola, FAA forces from Caimbambo raided the Loma committee office, 5 km from Chongoroi, killing five civilians, including the committee's chair-

man. FAA forces then plundered civilian property on the (Calomiapia)-Cuiango River road.

On 15 April, FAA forces from Chongoroi [words indistinct] UNITA forces stationed in Cabolonga, Congo, and Cambanda areas to prevent the free movement of people and goods. On 17 April, FAA forces from Caimbambo raided the Cavulo committee office, assaulting civilians.

On 11 April, FAA forces from Catabola, Bie Province, arrested Adriana Kanjile and Adriana Vicolengue who had left UNITA-controlled areas to visit their families. On 14 April, FAA soldiers from Lumene raided Sambutua village, on the south bank of (Lucha) River.

#### **Angola: UNITA Updates Number of Soldiers Quartered on 23 Apr**

*MB2404074296 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo  
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] More UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] soldiers continue to report to assembly areas. The General Staff of the UNITA Military Forces reports that by 23 April 3,379 soldiers had reported to the Ngove assembly area, 410 to Cambongo, 217 to Ngola, 160 to the 50-km road peg, 1,043 to Quibala, 86 to (Lusosso), 1,992 to (Boto), 113 to Quijamba, 57 to Chassamba, 75 to (Nsaua), 470 to Coordenacao, 705 to Ntucu, 643 to (Saweu), and 204 to M'banza Congo.

#### **Angola: UNITA Says Government Agrees To Announce Amnesty Soon**

*MB2004144396 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo  
Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 20 Apr 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] After nearly one week of talks in Luanda, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has finally managed to get the government to agree on the need for an urgent announcement of a general and (?effective) amnesty.

Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim headed the UNITA negotiating team. He said that announcement might be made as soon as President Jose Eduardo dos Santos returns from France. [passage omitted]

#### **Angola: Prime Minister Discusses Economic Crisis, State Budget**

*MB2004153396 Luanda TPA Television Network  
in Portuguese 1930 GMT 20 Apr 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The National Council for Social Consultation and Consensus held its fourth meeting in Luanda today. It was chaired by Prime Minister Marcolino Jose Carlos Moco and focused on the country's economic crisis and the General State Budget. The



council is a consultative body that includes government officials, business association representatives, religious figures, and trade union and sport association representatives.

In his speech, Prime Minister Marcolino Moco paid particular attention to the country's economy, the serious situation caused by macroeconomic distortions, and the transition stage with its profound effects on the social and economic fabric.

[Begin Moco recording] Another fact that must be recognized, and is the result of transition, is that economic correction programs have been suspended, forcing economic issues to be left to be dealt with at a later stage. Today, this is perhaps the main reason for our spiralling inflation rate. I am referring specifically to the measures that should have been implemented in terms of fiscal, monetary, income, and price policies — and, above all, to scrupulous respect for the law endorsing the General State Budget. [end recording]

The prime minister expressed the belief that Angola's new situation of political and military stability, as well as harmonious relations with the government's social partners, will allow measures in the government's 1996 Social and Economic Program to be implemented without hesitation. [passage omitted]

### **Botswana**

#### **Botswana: Khama's Remarks on South African Instability Reiterated**

*MB2404113896 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1053 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Gaborone April 24 SAPA — A news report quoting Botswana Defence Force commander Lt-Gen Seretse Khama Ian Khama as saying he viewed the volatile situation in South Africa as a threat to stability in the southern Africa region has not been published in Botswana.

SAPA [SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS AGENCY] on Friday last week issued a report sourcing Khama's remarks to the Botswana GUARDIAN newspaper. The interview with Khama was conducted by a SAPA correspondent who also filed the report to the GUARDIAN — but the newspaper did not publish the story.

On Tuesday night, South African President Nelson Mandela described as incorrect the news report quoting Khama.

SAPA's correspondent taped the interview and stands by the statements attributed to Khama. The report appeared in South African newspapers on Monday, a day before Botswana president Sir Ketumile Masire's official visit to South Africa.

At a media briefing in Tuynhuys on Tuesday afternoon after talks with Masire, Mandela said it was "quite clear from my information that Gen Khama was grossly misquoted".

"I have no reason to disbelieve my information."

Masire said assuming Khama — who is the son of Botswana's first President Sir Seretse Khama — had indeed made the statement, the Botswana Government would totally disassociate itself from such sentiments.

Khama was also quoted as saying it was clear Africa's future would not be tranquil, and named South Africa in particular, especially because of violence in KwaZulu/Natal, as a potential flashpoint for instability. He also questioned the success of South Africa's Reconstruction and Development Programme, saying failure to deliver on development promises could lead to discontent.

Earlier, the Botswana Department of Foreign Affairs said in a statement that Khama's remarks in no way reflected official government policy.

The Botswana Government had full confidence in South Africa's efforts to promote its Reconstruction and Development Programme and its policy of peace and national reconciliation.

Addressing a special sitting of the Constitutional Assembly in Cape Town earlier on Tuesday, Masire said it was regretted that even with South African's deplorable legacy of past violence, some pockets of violent flashpoints still remained.

"Having successfully emerged from violence that was fueled by the now defeated forces of racism, the people of South Africa should now vow that never again shall they be torn apart by violence."

In a country where the ballot was no longer the preserve of a few, there was no longer reason for resorting to bullets, he said.

#### **Botswana: Minister Says Government 'Weeding' Unproductive Public Servants**

*MB2304065196 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network  
in English 1610 GMT 22 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Mr. Ponatshego Kedikilwe, says the government will continue weeding unproductive civil servants until the civil service is [words indistinct]. Addressing civil servants in Maun recently, Mr. Kedikilwe said weeding unproductive civil servants is not, and will never be a [word indistinct] exercise as some people allege. He denied ever telling [words indistinct] people from voicing their own opinions. Mr. Kedikilwe said productivity should be [words

indistinct] from the most senior to the most junior. He said productivity also includes public relations and any [words indistinct].

### **Mozambique**

#### **Mozambique: Defense Ministry Reacts to Renamo Leader's Statement**

*MB2404152596 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama called a news conference in Maputo yesterday. At the news conference he announced he will order Lieutenant General Mateus Ngonhamo to withdraw from the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces [FADM] if he is demoted. Afonso Dhlakama said he had information that Lt. Gen. Mateus Ngonhamo is about to be demoted. This morning, our colleague Ofelia Tembe visited the national Defense Ministry and interviewed Defense Ministry spokesman Colonel Henrique Mbanze.

[Begin Mbanze recording] The national Defense Ministry, as an institution, has so far not received a single paper that shows Lt. Gen. Mateus Ngonhamo will be demoted. If Afonso Dhlakama made this statement, we believe he is entirely responsible for it. What is more, we believe only a situation of serious indiscipline or treason would have justified a demotion, and if this was the case, the process would have gone through the Defense Ministry and probably would have been discussed at other top levels. So Afonso Dhlakama's statement was news to the Defense Ministry as an institution. Thus, we believe he is fully responsible for his statement. If he feels he has proof, he should present it. As far as we are concerned, we are not aware of this demotion.

Afonso Dhlakama says he will order Lt. Gen. Ngonhamo to leave the FADM forces if he is demoted. First, I would like to say this is a very complicated issue. We are surprised by this kind of behavior. The FADM forces are nonpartisan. Being nonpartisan, we cannot understand how a political leader will order generals to leave the Armed Forces. From the time they agreed to join the FADM forces, they no longer belong to any party. They swore, including Gen. Ngonhamo himself, to remain loyal to the fatherland. He will obey the Constitution and cease to serve party interests. I therefore do not understand what orders Gen. Ngonhamo will receive from Afonso Dhlakama.

On the other hand, how sure is he that the generals, Ngonhamo and others, will accept orders from a political group? The military structure already has been established. We have a commander in chief who is the president of the Republic. We have a defense minis-

ter and the chief of the FADM General Staff. The national defense's military component is answerable to these people. So I do not understand what orders Afonso Dhlakama will give and how he will do it. If political leaders begin to give orders to the Armed Forces, then the Armed Forces will have no future; they will not grow up. [end recording]

#### **Mozambique: Ngonhamo Rejects Dhlakama's Statement**

*MB2404160996 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1500 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] Lieutenant General Mateus Ngonhamo today totally dissociated himself from the statement made by his former party leader, Afonso Dhlakama. Ngonhamo said Dhlakama no longer has authority to remove him from the new Mozambican Army because the only person he owes allegiance is his commander in chief, the president of the Republic.

#### **Mozambique: Agriculture Official Detained for Theft of Norwegian Money**

*MB2304205096 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1800 GMT 23 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Mozambican Attorney General's Office has ordered the arrest of the director of agriculture and fisheries in the southern province of Gaza, Raimundo Cossa. No reasons have been given for the arrest, but the Mozambique News Agency claims they were connected to a scandal involving \$2.3 million worth of Norwegian money intended to help out destitute peasant families resume agricultural production.

Some of this money was allegedly used for purposes outside the program, including the purchase of a house and a vehicle, payments for over invoiced goods not authorized by the donor, and payments to Mozambican companies who never supplied the goods that were ordered.

The Norwegian funds were administered by the Swedish International Development Agency and both Norway and Sweden have insisted that the Mozambican Government must return the money. The government has promised that all the money will be returned to Norway by the end of next month.

The Nordic countries have also been insisting on proper investigations and the punishment of those involved in what amounts to a major theft. According to sources contacted by the agency in the Gaza provincial capital, Xai Xai, Mr. Cossa was arrested on Friday during a meeting of the provincial government.

The authorities have already demoted three Agricultural Ministry officials up to three ranks in the civil service hierarchy (?for) periods ranging from three months to a year.

**Mozambique: Gaza Governor Questions  
Agriculture Official's Detention**

*MB2404163096 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1500 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] Gaza Provincial Governor Eugenio Numaio says he still does not understand why the provincial director of agriculture and fisheries and the head of the Agriculture Department were detained in connection with the Emergency Seeds and Agricultural Tools Program case. Numaio said there was bad faith from those who conducted the process. Radio Mozambique learned from a source close to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that the agriculture and fisheries deputy minister is still unaware of the detentions. The source said he will soon be able to speak to the press about the issue. In turn, Attorney General Sinai Nhatitima said there have been no further detentions in connection with this case.

**Namibia**

**Namibia: SWAPO Celebrates 36th Anniversary**

*MB2004134696 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0939 GMT 20 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] WINDHOEK April 20 SAPA — Namibia's ruling party, SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], which led the country to independence in 1990 after a 23-year liberation struggle against South Africa, celebrated its 36th anniversary on Friday.

In his speech President Sam Nujoma, party leader since 1960, called on supporters and the Namibian nation to take up the challenge of "crushing our enemies of today".

"These enemies, as we all know, are poverty, hunger, disease, unemployment and all social evils plaguing the Namibian society," Nujoma said.

He paid tribute to those who lost their lives in the struggle and reaffirmed the party's commitment to the ideals they died for. "It is our task to ensure that their ultimate sacrifice was not in vain by allowing the dark forces of doom to destroy our policy of national reconciliation and nation-building," he said.

**Swaziland**

**Swaziland: King Applauds Israel's Middle East  
Peace Initiatives**

*MB2404184296 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network  
in English 1600 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] His majesty the king says Swaziland applauds the recent peace initiatives of the Israeli Government to bring about a lasting solution to the problems of the Middle East. In a speech that was read on his behalf by Foreign Affairs Minister Senator Arthur Khoza, his majesty said it pleased him personally to see the compromises that Israel has initiated toward reaching a peaceful compromise in the war-torn region. He said this peace initiative has been put to the test with the recent upsurge in violence, which he said is caused by elements which are bent on undermining the efforts towards real peace. His Majesty said the assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin shocked everyone who loves peace.

On the other hand, the Israeli charge d'affaires, Mr. (Samuel Logev), pledged his country's continued assistance to Swaziland. He said his country was proud of its association with Swaziland. Commenting on the war situation presently prevailing in Israel, Mr. (Logev) said that his country and the Palestinian people are still committed to the peace process they signed in Oslo. He lamented the present war situation in his country and said Israel did not want a military option in the conflict which is causing loss of lives.

**Swaziland: Mozambique's Chissano Praises  
Nation's Peace, Stability**

*MB2004162696 Mbabane WEEKEND OBSERVER  
in English 20-21 Apr 96 p 2*

[Report by Velaphi Hlatshwayo]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The President of the Republic of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano has applauded the Kingdom of Swaziland for preserving peace and stability.

"It is our strong conviction that this peace which has been the secret of your achievements will be sustained forever," he said.

He made these remarks during the 28th Birthday of His Majesty, King Mswati III held at King Sobhuza II Memorial Stadium in the Shiselweni region. The occasion was attended by over 10,000 well-wishers which included Emakhosikati [king's wives], Members of Parliament, King Zwelithini from KwaZulu in South Africa.



Mr. Chissano: "We commend Your Majesty for the initiatives you have been undertaking with the view to preserving the Swazi nation united and prosperous. The initiatives aimed at identifying current people's concerns and sensibilities over a number of issues related to the future well-being of your nation, constitute an important step in the decision making process of the Swazi nation."

Mr Chissano said they believe that these initiatives involve the Swazi people as a whole, adding that it should represent a commendable example of openness which count on popular participation in the definition of the future of the Swazi nation.

"We are confident that these consultations enrich Your Majesty's perspectives, within the framework of the consultation of ideas within the Swazi nation. The preservation of historic and cultural values and prosperity that make all Swazis proud of themselves."

Mr Chissano further told the nation that his country is currently engaged in the consolidation of peace, unity and national reconciliation as well as in challenging the noble task of national reconstruction a process in which all Mozambicans are involved.

**Swaziland: King Urges Unity, Constitutional Preparation at Birthday Fete**

*MB2204152596 Mbabane Swazi Television in siSwati 1018 GMT 19 Apr 96*

[Address by His Majesty King Mswati III at King Sobhuza Stadium in Nhlanguano — live]

[FBIS Translated Text] Your Majesty the Queen Mother, the King of the Zulu nation, President Chissano, Princes and Princesses, acting prime minister, chiefs, members of the diplomatic corps, cabinet ministers, members of both houses of Parliament, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to be in Nhlanguano with you today to celebrate my birthday. Let me start by thanking all those who were involved in the preparations for this magnificent occasion. It takes much thought and effort to produce such beautiful displays, and we are grateful to all who took part.

I also take this opportunity to welcome you all to this occasion, in particular his majesty the king of the Zulu Nation, and President Chissano, who made time in their busy schedules to join us for today's celebrations. This shows that it is good to come together as neighbors and share in the good times, as well as the bad times, and not to remember each other only when problems loom. We appreciate their presence at these celebrations.

Today is not merely a birthday celebration, but a day when all Swazis come together as one big family to commune with one another and renew relationships. It is good for people to get such opportunities to mingle and share experiences. It appears Swazis are the only people who enjoy such national get togethers, but it is a good thing and builds us a nation, making us one big family.

Such gatherings engender unity in a people, and encourage mutual understanding. When people do not communicate, goodwill is lost and much goes wrong. It is important that we stay united. The world has taught us what havoc a lack of unity can cause. One does not have to look far. In Africa, all these wars that have caused such fragmentation are a result of a lack of opportunity to come together and renew nationhood. We as a Swazi nation must not lose the goodwill, but must build on our sense of unity. We will stay a healthy nation if the king and his people keep meeting as regularly as we do.

On my travels many ask how we as a nation stay out of trouble. What I usually tell them is that we make opportunities to meet as a nation, not only over problems, but for occasions of rejoicing. These are the things that will keep the nation together. On such occasions we must not forget to thank God Almighty for such opportunities.

One must thank the Swazi nation, for when issues crop up that seek to disunite us, we stand firm against divisiveness. For the nation to live, we must resist contention that splits the nation, because a divided nation is a vulnerable one. All of us must encourage unity of purpose as a nation.

On labor issues, whenever there are actions that will impact on people's lives, we have to consult Swazis first on the route to take. Let us not shut others out. Committees are always formed to deal with issues that affect our lives as a nation. We have had many reports on national dialogue over national issues. We need to strengthen such dialogue within the nation and encourage each person to identify with resolutions emanating from such dialogue.

Many resolutions resulted from your contributions to the sessions of national dialogue under various review committees. For instance, we know that a lack of jobs leads to hunger, but there are reports that have been produced by the appointed committees that point the way out of such dilemmas that would lead to the strengthening of the country's economy.

A strong economy leads to a happy nation. A hungry nation is an unhappy and therefore vulnerable one. When work starts on strengthening the economy, as laid

out in the report, I trust that the entire nation will lend its support to the effort to make it a success.

Something left out in the economic review report was that it needs to continue to cover other issues of concern. There are areas that were left out during the review and there is a need to include their views. I remember meeting deputations that have indicated issues not dealt with during the review, and these need to be addressed as well for a well rounded economy.

Implementation of the review will bring about many good things. I have read the report and found that it covers many things that will improve the quality of life of the nation. Some adjustments may have to be made to our way of life during the resettlement exercise to facilitate the effective use of available land resources so that areas for residential use, for agricultural pursuits, and for business purposes are properly delineated.

It is essential that the nation stay ready to make adjustments. I have said in Parliament that there will need to be policy changes based on the reports. There is also need for a policy that will give government a time frame for achieving the various goals set in the reports. We need a report that prioritizes what has been resolved to facilitate action. The nation needs to continue to give an input to the ministry responsible for planning to help in this prioritization exercise.

I could enumerate many more things that are to happen during this resettlement exercise, however, another opportunity will come for us to again meet at the cattle byre to begin a project I mentioned at the opening of Parliament — a work involving the old constitution which has to be reviewed to eliminate any shortcomings, as all things are subject to change from time to time in a changing and developing world. Even a car needs regular servicing to work efficiently. In the same vein we have to take another look at our constitution when Parliament concludes work on the budget, which allocates funding for national projects. So when the budget is finished, the nation will be called together to determine what needs to be done on the constitution.

The nation must start thinking about what they would like to see in the constitution so that they can make constructive recommendations at the launch of the constitutional review commission to be held at the cattle byre and thereon at various venues in the tinkhundla centers. Everyone will be expected to have a say, so that when it is finally done they can feel part and parcel of the constitution of the nation.

What is important when we undertake tasks of such magnitude is integrity and goodwill, to avoid future

problems. Anyone who does not understand should ask for a timely explanation in the proper manner and not channel their frustrations through unconstructive avenues. There has to be mutual respect in our dealings with one another because it is attitude that engenders progress.

To make an enduring constitution, it is important to look back into our history and take into account the heritage left to us by our forebears. We should build on what we have to strengthen our nationhood. Whatever good we see in the systems of other nations should be woven into our own base and not to the exclusion of it. Each one of us is like a tree. For a tree to grow strong there has to be a sound foundation and rooting system. Our customs and cultural values are our root system and we need to build on them.

I have touched on various issues today and know that other opportunities will come for me to meet with the nation again. However, today is essentially a day of celebration and I wish you all a good time. I thank you all, and may God bless you.

#### **Swaziland: King Mswati III Interviewed on Democracy**

*MB2304140596 Johannesburg SABC 1 Television Network in English 1800 GMT 22 Apr 96*

[Interview with Swazi King Mswati III by SABC Presenter Xoli Mazibuko; place and date not given — recorded]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Mazibuko] It is now almost 10 years since you took over the reigns of power in Swaziland. The Tinkhundla [Traditional Community Councils] system which seems to be ascribed to you, how do you define its successes, or perhaps its drawbacks?

[Mswati] First of all, I formed committees. The first committee I formed which went around the Tinkhundla centers to find out from the people exactly what do they want, and how can we change in Swaziland — that committee, the first committee didn't produce a report. The people, because a number of times I consult and I meet with the people — there is a time when I called the whole Swazi nation at the kraal where I speak to them, and I also give them some time to speak, to say whatever they want to say.

From there they mentioned that they would appreciate if there could be a report which can be drawn up and which we can follow, and so from there we started.

I formed another committee which was then going to go around once again to make sure that what we are writing in the book is exactly what the Swazis want,

and we went around. This committee was writing now, was taking notes, and there are a number of videos which that report produced. Also the first one they had some videos, but they didn't produce the book, but the second one, it had some videos, it had some tapes, and it's got the book as well. And in that book there were a number of recommendations which the Swazi nation has asked for. They asked if perhaps Parliament, the way in which the parliamentarians were elected, if it could be changed, and then we said yes. And they also asked if perhaps the economy could be looked at, and they asked if once again we can also look at the constitution which we have, but it has not been looked at for quite some time now. And there were a number of other things which as well they asked in that book.

And so we decided to say we would start with first of all changing the electoral system. The first system with which we got the parliamentarians — when they elected the people would sit here in front of chairs, and people would then just walk in front of these people, past the person they were choosing, and those persons which they even chose would not go to parliament, but they would form part of an electoral college, and this electoral college would then appoint parliamentarians. And the Swazi nation said, ah, they think if perhaps the people who have been elected from their constituencies, which is our tinkhundla system — I will make it easier for you, for most people don't understand because tinkhundla is our constituencies — so they asked if those people from the constituencies can be elected from there and then go direct into Parliament.

And they also asked the system to clarify, to make it very clear about how the people within the tinkhundla centers could go into Parliament, and they suggested that there should be two processes which would take place before a parliamentarian should be elected. One of the things was that — because we have got chiefs, and one constituency, which is one tinkhundla, would form something like, for example, about chiefdoms — so we needed to get candidates from each of these chiefdoms. So what would happen would in an election, would first of all be at the chiefdom level.

This election, how it is conducted, is first in a chiefdom where you know that everyone will know one another. The second process is to elect a parliamentarian [one per constituency] and that is where parliamentarians are elected and then they go direct to Parliament. The chiefs are not supposed to take part in the elections. The princes are not supposed also to take part in the elections, because everyone always respects them.

And so what happens is that the king is then given a (?portfolio) that in the House of Assembly, which is

a house where the elected members are — he would nominate 10 people, and mostly its is from the princes and the chiefs, and also some people in the community who are seen to be doing some very good things in society. And then in the House of Senate, that is where most of the princes and the chiefs are, and the king then makes 20, the empowerment there under the law says he can nominate 10 people. And then from there, the king with the advise of his council will appoint the prime minister, then the prime minister will make recommendations to the king about the ministers he wants to work with, and if everything is approved, then everything is approved, and the prime minister becomes the chairman of the ministers. So he is the head of the government, but the king is the head of state. The prime minister is the head of government and they do the procedures of work on their own and they give the Parliament whatever things need to be done concerning government. They always do it with Parliament together.

[Mazibuko] Judging from what you have just told us here, Your Majesty, it would sound like you have managed to get a synchronized marriage between the western culture and the traditional culture. But others would then say, somewhere along the line there are people who use your name, Your Majesty's name and say — Labadzala batse [the elders have said] — to the people, and in the meantime they are operating in their own agendas. How does that make you feel?

[Mswati] According to the Swazi law and custom, when people, when regiments, [words indistinct] say, consent to deal with an issue — because I would take it that the prime minister and the government, and as well as parliament, they are a regiment in their field — the regiments are supposed to protect the king. They are the ones who should be standing up in front and bringing the king behind all this, and not to bring the king on scenes all the time. So it is even unSwazi to start saying that the king, or labadzala, because once you talk about labadzala that means you are referring to the king.

But, you know, in Swazi style you always use these words of labadzala, because even the king himself, he can use the words — labadzala say you can't do this — because there are some senior people who are senior than the king. So the king can also say — labadzala. So it is not all something which perhaps is out of context, but maybe in parliament it is a different matter. It is perhaps something where people ask, they want to know questions, and they want answers. So it is up to the person to really answer those questions, because in parliament we are not using the Swazi culture that much.



In parliament its a western style, and when people ask they expect some very good answers. These systems, they are still new for us. We are still in the process of getting to know them very well, so there is still education which is needed to be done about how the parliamentarians, or how cabinet ministers, how prime ministers should respond. So this is still a process. It will get there. So we sometimes mix the culture with the west, and where sometimes it does not work well. I think that is where the problem is.

[Mazibuko] Your Majesty, let's talk about the national constitutional forum. [Words indistinct] now, probably there won't be any political parties taking place, and what you promised at some stage was that you were going to deliver political reforms?

[Mswati] That is never always decided by the king. The king always consults the Swazi nation, and if the Swazi nation recommends to the king that perhaps now it is high time — from the majority of the Swazi people — then the king would listen. Like I said I always listen even when the committees are going around. I get to hear all the things they say, because they bring me all the video tapes, so it is not something that I always hear from people, or when they are submitting the report to me with the Swazi nation. So even now there will be a committee concerning the constitution, which will once again collect information from the people of all of Swaziland, because I believe that everyone must make a contribution to the constitution. It is a very important constitution. it should involve everyone who is living here, whatever background you come from, whether you are poor, whether you are rich, whether you are educated, whether you are not educated, we must all take part in this constitution.

[Mazibuko] The recent protest actions here in your country, Your Majesty, have been labelled pro-democracy protests. How would you interpret them in your own words?

[Mswati] Well, one was not very clear, because at the beginning of the whole thing they were not for democracy. These things, they were for certain demands, in which the workers were saying they wanted better conditions in some places. Also, the members of all of the workers, the only thing they knew was that they told them about those demands which they always talk about. But not even their members knew about the other agenda of the people who were upfront speaking on their behalf, until at a very late stage when people had heard that, oh now this is not the demands which they have been told about, that the executive was talking over with government. Their demands had now changed completely, and the members asked: where did you get

the mandate? And in fact everyone asked in Swaziland whose mandate they got, because they didn't consult their members to tell them that — oh we are now changing these demands which we have been calling on for quite some time, and we are bringing completely new ones.

[Mazibuko] So in other words, are you saying there has been a bit of mischief on the part of the executive?

[Mswati] Absolutely. Yes, that is correct.

[Mazibuko] But if you look at, perhaps, some of the demands there from the people to the [words indistinct] for instance, where they are trying to push for your accepting your role as, perhaps, a constitutional monarch? Do you have a response to that?

[Mswati] What I have said is that we listen to the whole Swazi nation, not to a few individuals, or few groups, who are here in Swaziland. We must listen to all the Swazi nation, what they say. It doesn't matter what group they may be, or what parties they may have formed themselves, but we must listen to the majority of the Swazi nation. The Swazi nation will decide. When they say, well, the king perhaps should be in this position, then the king will always listen. The king never resists. We have never resisted anything, even with the changes that have been taking place. I mean, if you look at us, perhaps 10 years back, it is not the way we were running government. There are some changes. You can see that there are some changes here and there. But all those things have been coming with the recommendations and the suggestions of the majority of Swazi people.

[Mazibuko] And recently there's again been another group, when they said their name they called themselves Sive Siyinqaba [The Nation is a Fortress], or something of that sort, and they claim to be a cultural group. On the other end they seem to be supporting the cultural system, but they also want to go along with some Westminster type of system. How would you reconcile the Pudemo [People's United Democratic Movement] demands and the Sive Siyinqaba demands? Have you thought about the positions of the two?

[Mswati] We have just heard about that group from individuals when we chat, that it's a new group which has emerged, and I don't know exactly their agenda, but one has to find out more information from them about what is their role and so on.

[Mazibuko] If you look at that way back in 1973 the decree [as heard] bans political parties, are you going to look at a situation where you unban political parties, perhaps, if possible, you get a multiparty system working in this country?

[Mswati] As I say, I don't take the decisions. The Swazi nation...

[Mazibuko, interrupting] How do you determine the Swazi nation in terms of the broad and party terms, how would you know?

[Mswati] Well, they always also go with videos when they go and speak to the people, and so from there I always watch the videos and listen, and then after they finish collecting the information I then call the whole Swazi nation once again at the kraal, where we all sit down and the committee which is coming with the recommendations will speak in front of the nation, and in front of me, telling me about what the nation is asking.

[Mazibuko] Recently the meetings that you have been holding with people like president Mandela, and even partly, some of the heads of states and leaders in the neighboring countries, what exactly are you discussing in these meetings?

[Mswati] I met with President Mandela, and President Mugabe, and President Masire. We all discussed about a number of things which, of course, some of those things included problems which were affecting Swaziland. So, the idea with meeting with one another was to make one another to be very, very clear about what is going on because sometimes just to hear the stories, and never hear it from the person himself is sometimes, its wrong because you can get wrong kind of picture. So, my meeting with them was really to update them on the situations on Swaziland, about what is happening and I told them exactly the same things which I've, you know that, you know, what the process it will be like this.

Obviously, they are still looking forward that we keep in touch with what is going on. At first when they heard about this whole situation, they mentioned that they were very concerned that Swaziland was about to be in some sort of problem in a situation whereby perhaps, things will go out of hand, but I reassured them that things are not out of hand, things are still normal here, and are going very smoothly as many people can see even now that things are going very smoothly. The processes of consulting the nation will go ahead, and from there when the people decide this is the style which we shall be going accordingly, we go with the style which what the Swazis want.

[Mazibuko] Perhaps one would say somewhere along the line, there should be room for multiparty democracy or multi-partism within Swaziland. As others say, they say they see Swaziland as the last duck [word indistinct] that is resisting multipartism. It is in existence in

Lesotho, it is in existence Zimbabwe, it is in existence in South Africa.

[Mswati] But systems I always believe that, if the majority of the people say this is what we want, you must follow the majority, and that is democracy on its own. I mean if you look at it here, we don't have parties, we don't have one party in Swaziland, its a nonparty state. Its a country which has accepted all people, and even in some of this, in parliament for instance, you'll always find that there are people who perhaps more you can say, well perhaps they have got some feelings about the parties and so on, but they are there. In fact when you look at it, when South Africa formed themselves the government of unity, the government of unity is formed of different groups of parties. Now in Swaziland we don't have a party as people say there is a Imbokodvo [grinding stone]. There is no Imbokodvo in parliament, they are the people who have been, perhaps sometimes, say yes lets go for multiparty, but now they are no more saying that because they realize that this system allows everybody. It doesn't just allow a few people or those who perhaps they think we are protecting our post, and we don't want somebody else to come in. It allows everyone to come in and take part in the system.

[Mazibuko] Ten years has come and gone, and yet in the next 10 years, what would you do differently

[Mswati] In Swaziland the king never said this is the direction we shall take like, for instance, a leader of a political party. He always has agendas which he has for himself, but the king is always advised. There is the Swazi National Council which advises the king, the Swazi National Council will also be formed because for quite some time now it has not been existing, but there has been some committees which have been advising the king, but the Swazi National Council which forms part of the different people from there, and there. What happens is that they are the ones who usually advises the king, as well as the whole Swazi nation is called to be advisers to the king because they make their contribution by giving advises to the king, as well as parliament with everybody who is in parliament, they are also making advises to the king. But he never takes the decision on his own that I think after five years, this is what I see Swaziland to be, but of course, if the people recommend that this is what we want, the king will always follow from there. Then he will be able to say o.k. from this time this is what we shall be doing. First of all, it comes from within the people themselves.

[Mazibuko] What do you say then to either your neighbors in the region, as well as the donor nations, what we saw in January happening in Swaziland, in



giving them an assurance that it won't be happening again because you have been back in control?

[Mswati] You can't say things like that, that they will happen because anywhere in the world events just come. Whatever system you have, events which are of that style will always be there. I can quote a few with my neighbors who have the same problems, so really, to say it can never happen, I think I'll be judging wrong. I think we live in a society which is a free society to allow people to do exactly what they want, but obviously, our aim is to try by all means to try and avoid such situations. But obviously, we need to be honest when we are doing these things, all of us, not just a few people, but all of us we must be honest and we show commitment that we are trying our best to maintain the living standards of all our people because if we keep on fighting with one another, it won't help nobody, it won't help the country, and it won't help whatever you are trying to achieve. Because once a country is destroyed, then things are not just going to be easy, they will become much more difficult. So, it is our aim that whatever we do, we must invite everybody to come and make their contributions.

[Mazibuko] Your Majesty, thank you very much for talking to us this evening.

[Mswati] OK. Thank you.

**Swaziland: King To Launch Constitutional Review Commission 'Soon'**

*MB2004162896 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS  
in English 20 Apr 96 pp 1, 32*

[Report by Nkululeko Dlamini]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nhlanguano — The nation will soon be summoned to the Ludzidzini cattle byre immediately when parliament is through with the budget, where the King will officially launch the Constitutional Review Commission exercise.

This was announced yesterday by His Majesty King Mswati III at the King Sobhuza II Memorial Stadium, during his 28th birthday celebrations.

The budget is now on the last lap where it is debated by Senate. The lower House of Assembly passed it more than a week ago. Senate has been given five days to finish the debate, but it has since requested for a 15 day period from Prime Minister Prince Mbilini. The PM who is currently out of the country, has not given an affirmative reply on whether or not the extension will be granted.

The King said he will call every person on the constitutional issue, conceding that there has to be a review of

the country's constitution. "The issue of the constitution has to be reviewed like a car which needs service," the King stated.

He emphasised that the meeting at the cattle byre will be convened soon after the budget.

He then called on every Swazi to have a positive attitude on the constitution issue, and he advised that people should think about what they intend contributing.

He explained that at the cattle byre there will be a "brain-storming session" of the issue before it is taken to the Tinkhundla [Traditional Community Councils] centres to allow every person to contribute.

He said while the exercise is in motion people should work co-operatively and with trust. He said the exercise should be given the due respect it deserves.

He added that the important factor of the exercise is for people to know where they come from with their culture. He advised that contributions should be based on the culture. "We should take what is good from other nations and at the same time we should not discard our own life or culture.

"We have important cultural values to maintain. We have to grow like a tree which has roots and a stem. That is how we should grow as Swazi people," the King repeated himself.

Yesterday's ceremony was attended by Mozambican president Joaquim Chissano and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini.

**Swaziland: Report Paints 'Gloomy Picture' of Economic Future**

*MB2004162596 Mbabane WEEKEND OBSERVER  
in English 20-21 Apr 96 p 3*

[Report by Sibusiso Mngadi]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A progress report on Swaziland has painted a gloomy picture of the economic future of the Kingdom, highlighting an increasing number of the unemployed and slow economic growth and investment in the past five years.

"Since 1991 real economic growth began to slow and investment inflows declined sharply," states the draft report on progress towards achieving the Mid-Decade Goals set in 1990. The draft is going to be reviewed at a seminar to be held at the Mountain Inn on Tuesday [21 April] before being presented to the United Nations.

The report cited political changes in South Africa and adverse climatic conditions affecting agricultural production as the main reasons for the decline.



"The economy has contracted in real terms since 1992 and there has been an escalating budget deficit amounting to 7% of GDP in the 1994-95 financial year. Government expenditure now exceeds 40% of GDP, high by regional and world standards. Although government is still high compared to countries of similar development, the widening deficit will force a rise in public service charges, some of which have not been adjusted for 20 years."

It stated that the level of increase required is likely to have a significant impact across a wide spectrum of public services, notably in health, education and agriculture.

"Public sector expansion will be severely limited up to the end of the decade due to the economic decline," the report said.

It said the number of people employed in the formal sector has remained steady at about 95,000 for a number of years and that currently the public sector accounts for 32 percent of total paid employment, with over 40 percent of such employees in health or education.

But, it states, there has been an increase of the unemployed.

"Unemployment rose as real job creation fell short of requirement with an annual estimated new job shortfall in excess of 5,000. Some 30,000 Swazis were employed in RSA [South Africa] in 1986, 19,000 in the mining industry and the figure has probably risen significantly since then given the paucity of formal employment in Swaziland."

The report states that the total number of unemployed was in 1989 estimated at 50,000, equivalent to 16 percent of the total population age 18-65 years and 40 percent were aged 15-24 years.

#### **Swaziland: Gross Official Reserves Decline by 3.9 Percent**

*MB1704091496 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 Apr 96 p 10*

[Report by Banele Ginindza]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mbabane — Gross official reserves of the Central Bank of Swaziland declined by E44 million [emalangeni] (3.9%) to close at E1,092.6 million over the month ended February 1996. Over the year, the reserves increased by 24.6%. This is contained in the February monthly statistical release of the Central Bank of Swaziland (CBS).

It said the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) equivalent of the reserves showed a fall of SDR 20.9 million (9.8%)

from the previous month but rose SDR 30.4 million (18.7%) from a year ago.

"Government net creditor position with the banking system stood at E729.6 million, down 6% over the month but up 45.9% from the corresponding month in 1995," it said. It said credit extended to the private sector amounted to E843.9 million, reflecting a decline of E42.6 million (4.8%) during the month and E15.4 million (1.8%) over the year ended February 1996.

The release said at E1,130.9 million, broadly defined money supply fell by E58.7 million (4.9%) during the month ended February 1996.

"A notable decline was recorded in other interest earning (time) deposits which fell E40.4 million (6.7%) over the month to reach E564.7 million," it said. It said savings deposits increased E5.4 million (2.2%) to E247.3 million. "Narrowly defined money supply fell E23.7 million (6.9%) to E318.9 million," it said.

It said both emalangeni in circulation and demand deposits respectively fell E7.7 million and E16 million over the month to E78.9 million and E240 million.

"Compared annually, narrow money and quasi money supply showed respective growth rates of 2.3% and 0.8%," it said.

It said domestic liquid assets fell E10.8 million (3.6%) over the month under review but rose E27.3 million (10.5%) from the previous year to reach E286.3 million.

The liquidity ratio, however, increased marginally by 0.2 and 2.2 percentage points over the month and year, respectively, to close at 25.6%.

### **Zambia**

#### **Zambia: Barotse Accord Shows Zambians' Desire To Govern Themselves**

*MB2404074796 Lusaka THE POST in English 24 Apr 96*

[Editorial: "Barotseland Agreement Not a Lozi Issue Alone" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Barotse Agreement has now become a darling of political parties. President Chiluba was not wrong when he decreed that we the ordinary people should never trust politicians. Politicians forget and change very easily. The chameleon character in them is so entrenched that they would not know when they are turning yellow from fresh green.

Suddenly the Barotse Agreement has become a darling of political parties who are now trying to outdo each other. ZDC [Zambia Democratic Congress] with its

leaders Dean Mung'omba and Derrick Chitala who once saw no sense in the Barotse demands are now proponents of the principle. Even Kenneth Kaunda has the guts to say the Barotse Agreement he did not honour for the 27 years of his rule is necessary.

But whatever the inconsistencies on the issue the good thing is that politicians seem to be slowly grasping the message from the ordinary people that their demand is not the agreement per-se but devolution of power. In whatever form the Barotse message has come it has always underlined the principle that the local people are demanding their right to self-determination. Their right to participate in their own affairs.

They are seeking not so much the little kwacha's at the mercy of a centralised clique but the power to determine how that kwacha should best be spent.

We said it from the start that the Barotse Agreement should not be dismissed as just another outburst perpetrated by frustrated dissidents. There has been a big moral in this demand which embraces Zambians in whatever part of the country they are in.

Throughout the submissions of the Mwanakatwe constitution review commission petitioners expressed a need for traditional authority. For devolution of power, federal system, etc. Whatever terminology they used they shared a principle which made the core of the Barotse call. The Barotseland issue is therefore not just a Lozi issue as shallow minded politicians want us to believe. It reflects a new and solid desire within which Zambians want to govern themselves — direct participation in their issues. It is for this reason that turncoats of politicians who will miss this point and support Barotse from the mouth rather than the heart will soon burn their own fingers.

**Zambia: Police Investigate Clandestine Barotse Party**

*MB2404074496 Lusaka THE POST in English*  
*24 Apr 96*

[Report by Reuben Phiri: "Cops Probe Barotse Patriotic Front" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Police are investigating a clandestine organisation calling itself Barotse Patriotic Front (BPF) which has been distributing pamphlets denouncing government failure to honour the Barotseland agreement of 1964.

Force public relations officer Francis Musonda said in Lusaka yesterday the BPF whose existence was first reported in the Western province was an illegal organisation. He said the police are trying to establish the people behind the BPF. "We are investigating because

the group is illegally distributing these pamphlets because they are not registered," Musonda said.

Most of the contents of the pamphlets, which have now reached Lusaka, are on the restoration of the controversial Barotse Agreement, which they claimed had never been honoured by the Zambian government since it was signed in 1964. "Government deceitfulness was clearly manifested in the passing of devious acts sole bent on eroding the history of Barotse land," claimed the message in one pamphlet adding: "These maneuvers have culminated in the 1995 Land Act and the white paper that categorically buries the agreement."

Traditional proponents of the agreement, the Barotse Cultural Association (BCA) have disassociated themselves from the BPF but have reiterated their calls last week, that they would oppose any political party which failed to recognise the agreement. There has lately been renewed activism on the restoration of the Barotse agreement which among other things obligates government to empower Barotseland to retain part of the local tax, receive aid in health and education and allow their own self-determination.

**Zambia: MMD, Other Parties Criticize UNIP's Stand on Barotse Issue**

*MB2404065296 Lusaka THE POST in English*  
*24 Apr 96*

[Report by Masauso Lungu: "UNIP, ZDC Clash" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The United National Independence Party (UNIP) and the Zambia Democratic Congress (ZDC) are jostling to have a grip over Barotseland with each party accusing the other of stealing its initiative over the matter.

UNIP said in Lusaka yesterday that it has decided to honour the Barotseland Agreement because it is convinced that is one way of empowering chiefs and effecting devolution of power. But ZDC claims UNIP has stolen its concept which it now wanted to use to regain claim on Barotseland.

UNIP which has been accused of abrogating the agreement made with the people of Western province in the 27 years of its rule has lately taken a supportive M?and to its restoration.

Publicity Secretary Bwendo Mulengela told a press conference in Lusaka yesterday, that his party has not reneged on the matter but was merely recognising the power of traditional authority. "There are no U-turns because this position is not new, our position is that the government is incomplete without the participation



of traditional rulers. To a large extent the Barotse agreement is about empowering chiefs, we find it relevant today," Mulengela claimed.

He said the agreement is a model for involving chiefs in the governance of the country, and a basis of devolving power to provinces and districts.

But the stand has riled ZDC. Its Vice-President Kasuka Mutukwa said it is UNIP's late thinking that the agreement will empower traditional rulers is his party's manifesto, and UNIP should not claim to have realised it now. [sentence as received] "In 27 years UNIP was in power, there was no likelihood of attending to the issue, we are not convinced Kaunda can change his mind overnight. People of Western province have been taken for granted for along time, they should not be cheated again," Mutukwa said.

ZDC Deputy Secretary General Azwell Banda said his party disagrees with Kaunda and UNIP in their approach of national issues because they are driven by the spirit of acquiring power at all costs rather than genuine service for the people. Banda said UNIP was adulterating other parties' manifestos for political mileage and that is why they have delayed in coming up with a platform of their own.

"It is not impossible to differ which UNIP because no one knows their stand," Banda said in an interview. The ruling Movement for Multiparty Democracy which is also seeking to penetrate Western province is equally unhappy about other parties' political maneuvers.

Chief government spokesman Amusa Mwanamwambwa said yesterday, there is now need to go to the archives and research on the issue to find who is fooling who. "The issue was abrogated about 30 years ago, and there is no way Dr Kaunda can reverse the agreement," he said, adding, "even if by some miracle he does come to power, he can never reverse it."

The people of Western province have declared through the Royal establishment that they would oppose any political party which disregarded the Barotse Agreement. Although it has a comparatively small electorate Western province has been a politically influential province.

#### **Zambia: Politicians, Civic Leaders Discuss Country's Situation**

MB2204195196 Lusaka THE POST in English  
22 Apr 96

[Report by Reuben Phiri: "Zambia's political ills identified"; received via internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lack of confidence in state institutions, insatiable appetite for power, and unmiti-

gated poverty, were yesterday identified as factors that put Zambia on the verge of political collapse and may leave the country in flames.

Speaking at last Saturday's Media Resource Foundation forum discussions at Lusaka's Pamodzi Hotel, politicians and leaders from civic organizations identified these factors as posing a seriously danger to the country and urged all those involved to come together and find a way of easing the increasing tension in the nation.

Lack of confidence by the community in the police, the judiciary and Parliament and lack of understanding of what democracy is by those in leadership is what has created the situation in which we are," Zambia Civic Education Association chairperson Lucy Sichone told the participants to last Saturday's freedom forum discussion on "Inter-party violence".

Foundation for Democratic Process president Reverend Foston Sakala charged that the strife was also due to "greediness and lust" for power by the politicians.

"This desperation to get into power at all costs and desperation by those in power to maintain it, at the end of the day will put Zambia in flames," charged Sakala, advising: "Unless all parties are willing to come together at top leadership level, Zambia shall be in trouble."

National Party for Democracy president, Tenthani Mwanza said growing political violence in the country should be viewed together with general crime and violence and could be explained economically.

Economic deprivation has heightened in the past five years making people easy prey to violence as long as they can be paid," Mwanza said.

And officially launching a new political party predominantly for the youth, the New Republican Party, Lusaka youth political activist, Chande Kapundu, called for an urgent address of the country's crisis.

"The nation is in a crisis, there is confusion everywhere. If something is not done there will be no Zambia," Kapundu said.

#### **Zambia: Opposition Party Leader Urges Arresting Chiluba**

MB2304171796 Lusaka THE POST in English  
22 Apr 96

[Report by Masauso Lungu; received via internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Frederick Chiluba should be arrested and charged for instigating violence, Liberal Progressive Front (LPF) President Rodger Chongwe demanded in an interview yesterday.



And Zambia Democratic Congress (ZDC) secretary general Derek Chitala yesterday appealed to the country's Christian community to pray for President Chiluba to see sanity and avert chaos.

Chongwe charged that violence in Zambia is being instigated by President Chiluba who is trying to impose "stone age ideas" on the people.

"Whoever is inciting violence must be arrested and tried by the courts, in this case, the President and his government," Chongwe charged. "There is so much insecurity mounting in the country, and if he is a democrat, he should withdraw the Constitution (Amendment) Bill." Chitala pleaded with President Chiluba to listen to the demands of the people.

"Chiluba should listen to the demands of the people to avert chaos," Chitala advised. "We ask the Christian community to pray for Chiluba to see sanity and accept to meet the opposition at a round table to avert chaos."

Chongwe and Chitala were speaking in separate interviews after reading through a copy of one of the Black Mamba letters made available by THE POST.

"It's all the fault of President Chiluba and the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] who are imposing a constitution which has been rejected by 95 per cent of the people of Zambia," Chongwe remarked after reading the Black Mamba letter. "Right now, the South African Parliament is in session, and the constituent assembly is also debating the constitution, side by side with parliament, why can't it happen in Zambia?"

And Chitala blamed the Black Mamba on the MMD's intolerance, but pleaded with whoever was behind the letters to stop it. "It's a great disservice to this country," Chitala said. "We plead with whoever the authors maybe to refrain from doing harm to this country."

But National Party chairman, Edward Shamwana, dismissed the Black Mamba letter as fake. "It doesn't sound true really, it is just an inside job within MMD to give excuses to run away from criticisms on national issues, and their relationship with the opposition parties," Shamwana charged in an interview yesterday. "If police have failed to find anything that confirms the truth of these documents, then it shows it is not true."

But Nongovernmental Organisation (NGO) Coordinating Committee chairperson Susan Jere refused to read the letter, saying she has no time to waste reading fake things.

"NGOs have nothing to do with all this and I can't waste my precious time reading this, I have a lot of good documents to read," Jere said, adding, "NGOs are

just airing out people's views on the adoption of the constitution."

The Black Mamba letter reads in part: "We are now convinced beyond any reasonable doubt that you are, in all essential respects, much worse than we ever imagined the Kaunda regime to have been. We are very clear in our minds that giving you another term is suicide for this country."

"Our immediate demand is that you dare not accept to debate and let alone pass the evidently unacceptable MMD tailor made constitution in Parliament. This is a serious warning to you all. If you ignore it and go ahead with this most treacherous act, then all hell will break loose. We shall not run to the hills but shall be right here amongst you and strike you hard. Any act of violence against you shall undoubtedly be unleashed by us, we feel duty bound to act against you because you have adamantly refused to listen to the voice of the people on the constitution."

#### **Zambia: Finance Minister Explains Continued Currency Devaluation**

MB2004164196 Lusaka THE POST in English  
19 Apr 96

[Report by Chilombo Mwendela; received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Minister of Finance Ronald Penza finally broke his silence on the depreciation of the Kwacha [K] yesterday.

Speaking on ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] television, Penza cited three causes for the depreciation of the kwacha.

Penza said the continued low copper production figures, maize purchases made late last year and early this year and the slow disbursements of donor funds had depressed the country's foreign exchange reserves and has contributed to the ongoing inflation.

However, the minister said it was the usual pattern at the beginning of the year and that the benchmarks set by the International Monetary Fund would be met by May while the World Bank is currently preparing to approve a disbursement of funds which will solve the balance of payments problem.

The minister assured the nation that these developments would soon stabilise the kwacha. And commercial banks are reporting a stabilisation of the kwacha against the dollar.

According to the Barclays Bank weekly newsletter, this week has seen commercial banks' rates move in

the range of K1,217-K1,230 for buying and K1,255-K1,270 for selling. Internationally, the dollar remained steady against the Deutchmark but the Rand last week continued its downward trend against the dollar, having depreciated by almost 14 per cent since February and went down a further two per cent this week. Financial analysts in South Africa said the depreciation has prompted some foreign investors to sell their bonds and equities.

However, dealers are optimistic that investors will be enticed back once the Rand has stabilised.

### **Zimbabwe**

#### **Zimbabwe: Swedish Firm Wins Government Cellular Phone Contract**

*MB2504111596 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1003 GMT 25 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] HARARE April 25 SAPA — A Swedish communications company has won a government contract for the installation of a R90 million [rands] cellphone system in Zimbabwe amid a long-running scandal over the tender procedure.

The independent weekly FINANCIAL GAZETTE on Thursday quoted official documents as saying the contract had been awarded to Ericsson Radio Systems. The newspaper earlier published a series of embarrassing disclosures on attempts to bypass official tender procedures for the cellphone contract.

The award puts to an end an 18-month saga in which President Robert Mugabe was forced to use emergency powers to override a constitutional decision by the Supreme Court to ensure the contract stayed in state hands.

Suspensions first emerged late in 1994 when companies bidding for the contract were inexplicably told by the

state-owned Posts and Telecommunications Corporation [PTC] they had to submit new tenders.

Then the GAZETTE revealed that 62 tons of transmission equipment worth R6 million had been delivered the day after the new closing date for bids in February last year. Sources confirmed that soon after, while the bids were supposed to be under consideration, Ericsson's transmitters had been installed on top of the PTC's main exchange.

A high-powered finance ministry investigation later found Ericsson had been "favoured" by authorities in an "irregular" deal. The tender was then shelved, only to be reissued by the PTC last year.

In December last year businessman Strive Masiyiwa won a landmark constitutional decision from the Supreme Court which ruled that the PTC's "delinquent" telephone service was so bad that its monopoly over telephone services in the country was a violation of Zimbabweans' right to free expression. Masiyiwa began investing heavily in a R230 million system for his own company, but in January last year Mugabe issued a decree that effectively blocked the constitutional ruling.

One of Masiyiwa's American co-investors pulled out after being threatened with arrest by Information Minister David Karimanzira, and Masiyiwa said he faced massive debts.

In the latest twist to the scandal, the GAZETTE published documents disclosing that the PTC had bypassed the government tender board for the second tender, and awarded it unilaterally on April 11. Henrick Moberg, Ericsson's senior representative in Harare, would not confirm to SAPA on Thursday that his company had won the tender. "There has been so much bad press, I really want to keep a low profile," he said.

## Ghana

### Ghana: Foreign Minister on Commonwealth Sanctions Against Nigeria

AB2404205096 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 24 Apr 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The eight commonwealth foreign ministers, who have been meeting in London this week, have come up with some more sanction measures against Nigeria which has been suspended for two years following the execution last November of Ogoni activists. The Commonwealth wants improvement in the human rights in Nigeria and signs of a speedy return to democracy, but Nigeria refused to let a Commonwealth mission visit the country and the ministers came up with some proposals including visa restrictions on members of the Nigerian regime and downgrading of cultural, sporting, and diplomatic links, all well short of an oil embargo. One of the ministers, Ghana's Obed Asamoah, said before the meeting that he felt Nigeria had made quite a lot of progress, including the recent holding of local elections. Robin White asked him if that meant he'd quarreled with his colleagues over the measures proposed.

[Begin recording] [Asamoah] Well, the decisions of the Commonwealth are taken by consensus, so we don't talk about what individuals say.

[White] It sounds as if you didn't agree 100 percent.

[Asamoah] Well, it doesn't sound anything. It just sounds that we went along with the consensus.

[White] Some people might argue, you know, these measures have sort of failed, and they are meaningless, they don't add up very much.

[Asamoah] Well, others may also argue that they do send a strong signal, that the international community is not very happy about what is happening there, and probably that is the point that people want to make. I don't think that people want to hurt Nigerians as such.

[White] There is a restriction on visas for, you know, Nigerians traveling to other areas of the Commonwealth. I mean, will you stop Nigerians coming to Ghana?

[Asamoah] Well, Nigerians don't need visas to come to Ghana.

[White] So they will be (allowed) to come in. There will be no change.

[White] Yes. It will affect mainly those countries which require visas from Nigerians.

[White] Which means essentially Britain.

[Asamoah] Britain, maybe, Canada, and some of the other countries. I don't know. I mean I don't know the number of countries that require visas from Nigerians for them to enter their countries.

[White] So, basically, Ghana will be taking no steps against Nigeria at all or will it?

[Asamoah] Well, you have the question of the downgrading of diplomatic missions which is one of the decisions taken, I mean, we are bound by that.

[White] That's very little, isn't it?

[Asamoah] Well, let's face it, most small countries really can't do very much. I mean, the sanctions that would bite would have to be taken by the major world powers.

[White] So, as a sort of semi-friend of Nigeria, what would you do to advise them now to do to satisfy the Commonwealth?

[Asamoah] Well, I think that it will be a good idea if they will accept a mission and, you know, enter into discussions. Entering into discussions does not in anyway bind you into accepting what the mission will say but at least it shows that you are interested in compromise.

[White] But do you think that they should, for instance, release Abiola? Would that be a good thing in your view?

[Asamoah] I think that this is an internal matter. I don't want to go into that kind of detail but, you know, obviously if there is going to be a release of him, maybe it will be subject to some conditions.

[White] Are you on good enough terms with the Nigerians to proffer them advice that they might take, or do think they are digging themselves into a hole?

[Asamoah] Oh, we are good enough with them and we do offer advice but, of course, they have a right not to accept the advice.

[White] But do you think they are digging themselves into an unnecessary hole at the moment?

[Asamoah] It seems to me that if they were to accept a mission of the nature that had been put together, it would probably ease tensions a bit and pave the way to accommodating relationship between Nigeria and the Commonwealth, and not only the Commonwealth, the rest of the international community. [end recording]



## Guinea

### Guinea: Arrest Warrant Issued Against 'Brains' Behind Abortive Coup

AB2104155796 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1215 GMT 21 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Text] In Guinea, an arrest warrant has been issued against Commander Bago Zoumanigui, regarded as the brains behind the abortive military overthrow in February. This was announced yesterday by Guinean Justice Minister Salifou Sylla. Commander Zoumanigui has not been seen since the abortive coup d'etat. According to unofficial sources, he is reportedly living abroad.

## Liberia

### Liberia: Renewed Violence in Monrovia Suburbs Leaves 7 Dead

AB2404201096 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 24 apr 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The cease-fire in the Liberian capital Monrovia, reached on Friday [19 April] last week always seems to be a rather flimsy affair. It ended nearly two weeks of bitter fighting between supporters ULIMO-J [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] leader, Roosevelt Johnson, on the one side, and the forces of Alhaji Koromah's ULIMO-K and Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], on the other. The ECOMOG peacekeeping force seemed powerless to stop it and the city was hit by an orgy of looting and destruction. There has been relative calm for four days but now trouble has erupted in Monrovia suburbs, as Nyenati Allison reports in this telex from Monrovia:

Seven people were killed late yesterday and several others injured in an ambush believed to have been carried out by supporters of Roosevelt Johnson. The incident took place in Djale Town, a residential neighborhood on a cliff, east of the city center. Eyewitnesses said the dead included militiamen of the NPFL and ULIMO who were escorting a group of civilians to their homes in the area. Reports said survivors of the ambush were being treated at clinics across the city.

Djale Town has been made insecure by the heavy presence in the district of Roosevelt Johnson's supporters who sneaked out of the Barclay Training Center before the current cease-fire was brokered by West African diplomats. Some ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] peacekeeping soldiers, who managed to drive

through Djale Town this morning, said they had seen dozens of Johnson's supporters mounting makeshift checkpoints in the area.

The phase, redeployment of ECOMOG peacekeeping troops in Monrovia which is envisaged under the terms of the current truce, has not been possible in areas east of the city center and sporadic gunfire has echoed from the direction of Djale Town for the past two nights. NPFL and ULIMO officers said today they might have to move their fighters into the trouble zone to stamp out the continuing incursions by Johnson's men.

### Liberia: TV, Radio, Press Offices Looted, Burned

AB2404183896 London BBC World Service  
in English 1505 gmt 24 Apr 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The days of conflict in the Liberian capital, Monrovia, between fighters loyal to wanted faction leader Roosevelt Johnson and the opposing factions of Alhaji Koromah's ULIMO-K [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Koromah] and Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] left the city wide open for an orgy of looting and destruction. It seems nothing was sacred, least of all the offices and studios of the press and the media, which were badly hit as Jonathan Peleyle reports in this fax from Monrovia:

When I toured the streets of Monrovia this afternoon, I saw that many independent media houses were seriously damaged during the recent fighting which raged across the city. The INQUIRER and the NEW DEMOCRAT newspapers, as well as a radio owned by the Catholic Church, were all burned down. Many other independent media houses were vandalized and looted, among them the offices of the local Monrovia DAILY NEWS and two privately-owned FM stations, Radio Monrovia and Dukor Radio. Institutions which were not set ablaze were looted of essential materials such as computers, news print, and broadcasting equipment.

Philip Wiseh, the managing editor of the INQUIRER newspaper, and a group of reporters were standing in front of the ruins of their head office on Central Dairy Street, when I drove past today. Mr. Wiseh said the burning down of his newspaper headquarters will strengthen the resolve of his staff in their fight for press freedom in Liberia. Mr. Wiseh said: They have destroyed the buildings, but not the brains of the people. He added that the ashes of his building would serve as a symbol for the price that his paper has paid in its quest to remain truly independent.

Many independent newspapers in Liberia have been vocal in their criticisms of the six-man Council of State since it was set up last year. In its most recent editorial, the *INQUIRER* newspaper sent out a warning, calling on the government not to use force to bring General Roosevelt Johnson to trial.

## Niger

### Niger: CSN, Government Amend Transitional Timetable

AB1904185896 *Niamey Voix du Sahel Network*  
in French 0545 GMT 19 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The cabinet held an extraordinary session yesterday under the chairmanship of Colonel Ibrahim Barre Mainassara, chairman of the National Salvation Council [CSN] and head of state. The cabinet, notably, adopted a new shortened transitional timetable and reinstated the Higher Communications Council [CSC]. It also decided to suspend the paramilitary labor unions. Here is a joint CSN-government communique read by Inoussa Ousseini, minister of communications and government spokesman.

[Begin Ousseini recording] The following is a joint communique from the National Salvation Council [CSN] and the transitional government relating to the amendment of the transitional political timetable:

From 15 to 20 April, the CSN will adopt the deliberations of the National Forum; enact the electoral code by decree; appoint the chairman and members of the independent national electoral commission; and convene the electoral college for the referendum.

The referendum campaign will take place from 25 April to 10 May. The referendum will be held on 12 May; and on 19 May, the referendum results will be declared by the Supreme Court.

On 20 May, the 12 May Constitution will be promulgated and the ban on political parties will be lifted.

The electoral college for the presidential elections will be convened on 27 May. The opening date for the filing of candidacies is 28 May while the closing date for submitting candidacies is 7 June. Validation of candidacies by the Supreme Court is on 10 June.

The electoral campaign will open on 14 June, and close on 7 July. The first round of the presidential election will be on 7 July, and the runoff on 26 July.

I simply wish to inform the public that despite the present temporary suspension of political parties, these parties will be involved in the referendum sensitization and campaign activities through the inclusion of the

former deputies in the various teams that will be charged with carrying out this exercise. [passage omitted]

Before going on to read the timetable for the revision of the voters register, I wish to again inform you of the restoration of the former electoral commission, which has been rehabilitated as the new independent commission. I must also reassure the political parties that their representation was taken into account, especially as this commission, as far as the international community and the public are concerned, performed very satisfactorily in every aspect of its mission. [passage omitted]

In response to the concerns of the people of Niger about the management of media coverage and the fair sharing of air time between the different presidential candidates, and in light of the (?shortening) of the election timetable, the CSN and the transition government have decided to rehabilitate the CSC and restore all its membership, mode of organization and functioning, and powers in conformity with Ordinance 9321 of 30 March 1993.

At its extraordinary meeting on 18 April, the cabinet, which met under the chairmanship of His Excellency Ibrahim Barre Mainassara, chairman of the CSN and head of state, (?passed) a decree suspending the activities of some labor unions. These include, notably, the police, customs, and water and forest resources workers unions. The reason for this is the peculiarity of these professions, which have men-in-arms, as well as the special nature of their mission involving the defense of territorial, national, [words indistinct] security. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### Niger: Prime Minister Adji on New Electoral Timetable

AB2104170796 *Niamey Voix du Sahel Network*  
in French 1900 GMT 19 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Boukari Adji met this afternoon with representatives of countries and institutions accredited to our country to explain to the fund donors the new electoral timetable adopted yesterday by the National Salvation Council [CSN] and the government. Prime Minister Boukari Adji explained the reasons for revising the timetable:

[Begin Adji recording] This is due to factors [words indistinct] with the objective of mobilizing as many voters as possible at a more appropriate period — a period which [words indistinct] before the setting in of the rainy season that comes in July [words indistinct] the setting in of the rains. This choice made by the transitional authorities is dictated by the desire to return the country — I repeat — to a normal constitutional



life. It is in this wise that the old Independent National Electoral Commission [CNIE], chaired by a magistrate, has been rehabilitated both in its composition as in its assignments. The commission did remarkable work which was lauded by our people. [words indistinct] the rehabilitation of the CNIE, the political parties already see their camps reassured at the level of the institution because they are largely represented within the said commission where they play an important role. Concerning the (?voters' register) which is presently being revised in the field, the rehabilitation will equally be appreciated by the representative of political parties who will sit in the CNIE.

On the other hand, the (?distribution) of voters' cards, which will be placed under the responsibility of the national commission chairman, will, obviously be carried out with the help of all participating parties.

Furthermore, you have also heard at the announcement of the timetable that on 29 April, all the political parties will be fully included in this common [word indistinct]. By choosing 1 June 1996 for the resumption of the major activities in the previous timetable which [words indistinct] on 1 June 1996, it appears quite normal that [word indistinct] this date also be [words indistinct] our and we feel that in the deadline (?thus set), there is sufficient time — some 50 days — to organize the first elections. This is all for the timetable as it is presented.

The reasons which underlie these various [words indistinct] the national and international opinions [words indistinct] for the revision of the timetable which is a purely administrative operation, and we will continue to follow our principal partners [words indistinct] — the policeman for the various operations and the various elections will logically be the CNIE which has just been established. [end recording]

#### **Niger: Mainassara on National Concord Day Anniversary**

*AB2404081396 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1906 GMT 23 Apr 96*

[Address by Colonel Ibrahim Barre Mainassara, Niger head of state and National Salvation Council chairman, in Niamey on 23 April — live or recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Niger men and women, dear compatriots, tomorrow, we shall celebrate the National Concord Day. It turns out to be that by coincidence — only history has the secret of such a coincidence — the day will also mark the opening of the referendum campaign. That is why I hope that Almighty God will make the fact that the two events fall on the same day be for our country the starting point of a new era made of peace, political stability, social cohesion, and

mutual understanding. May the two events also help us remember the victims of the fratricidal conflict that plunged many Niger families into mourning.

The day, which is also that of the anniversary of the signing of the accord establishing a total and final peace throughout the country, takes on a particular significance for the entire Niger people. You remember, I am sure, the enthusiasm that the historic accord brought about in our country. This is because by putting an end to the conflict, it also laid the foundation necessary for the consolidation of this peace which was achieved with great patience and without which no nation is capable of achieving its great ambitions. The marvelous work done by the Special Peace Committee as well as the group of military observers for the implementation of the provisions contained in the peace accord enables us to assert that the peace process is henceforth irreversible. Similarly, the confidence and serenity atmosphere which prevails in the relations existing between the sides previously involved in the conflict is an indication that the peace process will be successful in a near future.

Concerning the consolidation and perpetuation of this peace, the National Salvation Council [CSN] and the government note with true satisfaction that the conditions related to the actual launching of the disarmament operations were mostly fulfilled. We hope that in the days ahead, we will be in a position to embark on the encampment and the counting of the resistance combatants. The encampment operation will be the first stage in the efforts to collect of all the arms, ammunition, and all the war equipment. But for the peace restoration measures to be efficiently implemented, they need to be backed by the rehabilitation of the socioeconomic infrastructure and the development of initiatives aimed at reinforcing the people's patience and tranquility.

That is why during the roundtable conference held at Tahoua on 30 and 31 October 1995, the government was made to draw up and submit to our partners in development an emergency program of rehabilitation of the grazing zones. The emergency program which cost 18.5 billion CFA francs raised interest in many of the participants at the roundtable conference. But it sad to note that in spite of the commitment made by some financial backers, six months after the end of the roundtable conference, the program has not as yet received the necessary funds for its implementation.

At this crucial stage of the process of peace consolidation, let us use the celebration of this day, full of symbol, to formally ask friendly countries, intergovernmental, and non-governmental organizations, as well as all people of goodwill who cooperate with Niger to mobilize the necessary resources, at a reasonable period of



time, for the rapid implementation of the action program proposed by the government.

On their part, the National Salvation Council and the government remain resolutely attached to furthering dialogue with the Armed Resistance Organization [ORA] and its coordinating committee to ensure political and economic stability for our country. They also undertake to fight, in collaboration with the ORA, against remnants of insecurity.

Fellow Niger citizens and compatriots: As you know, social peace and national unity are conditions for political stability. It should be recalled here that the deliberations on the national forum for democratic renewal ended not long ago. The results obtained by this eminent assembly enable us to hope for a more pleasant future less subjected to the upheavals of a political game without any interest to a people confronted with the basic problems of subsistence. Let us, therefore, use the opportunity offered by the present celebration of the National Day of Concord to launch the referendum campaign, the logical end of which should enable our country to have a fruitful [words indistinct] and offer us the means to pursue our enterprise of national salvation in mutual confidence and internal peace. No other day can be more appropriate to launch a solemn appeal to all Niger citizens to place the referendum campaign under the banner of national unity consolidation, social peace, and political stability. No other day can be suitable to call on all compatriots to radicalize our common option of building a state with democratic, viable, and peaceful institutions, which respect our spiritual values and civilization.

In fact, what other occasion can be more appropriate to encourage our people and their youth in particular to cultivate and consolidate the love of energy, sense of tolerance respect for neighbor, and the desire to build an indivisible and united nation, determined to assume its part of responsibility in the fight for the survival of the human race.

The current referendum campaign which begins under such good auspices, should put into concrete form, our common will to lead the struggle for democracy in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility. This campaign should also be marked by the sign of political maturity and creative genius of our (?people). Despite the plurality in our views, we should appreciate the scope of the role of salvation played by our national Armed Forces and work with tact towards the advent of a better Niger. May all our fellow citizens find here the assurance of our deepest gratitude for their constant and unwavering support to the rehabilitation action undertaken on behalf of our country. Also, because they understood, accepted,

and supported the necessary pause in the progress of the democratic process that was being led into a phase of disintegration of state institutions, the (?destruction) of (?public property), the manipulation of our identity references and the aggravation of social tensions.

Dear compatriots, the building of a prosperous and united nation that truly takes care of the legitimate needs of our various communities, requires steadfastness and additional efforts as well as the adhesion of all to the same ideal in order to live and build together. The National Salvation Council remains convinced that only a common strategy planned in serenity and respect for our diversities, is capable of helping us in the struggle for a harmonious and balanced development of the various components of the nation. That is why, I hereby call on all the Niger people to show their attachment to democracy and the republican virtues that go with the demands of our fundamental moral and cultural values. This is part of a democracy that should be in harmony with our identity and we should reject all thought of exclusion, intolerance, and division.

In a word, we propose the appointment of a prime minister, we give the possibility to the National Assembly to challenge the government and to propose recommendations to the executive power. We propose the creation of a second chamber, the decentralization of the administration, and the raising of moral standards in public life. The proposal of a new constitution is part of this policy. The fundamental innovation lies in the nature of the political regime. Indeed, by adopting the presidential system, the new constitution will guarantee the political stability of our country and give us institutions that will be able to organize and give an orientation to all our actions and potentials to achieve our objectives and build a nation that will be the pride of future generations.

May God the Almighty inspire our reflections. May He guide our actions in our determination to loyally and all together give a new constitution to our country. A constitution that takes into account, our determination in the quest to create a democratic, prosperous and free Niger. That is why I hereby call on all Niger citizens to massively go to the polls on 12 May 1996 and to vote yes for the new constitution for the advent of a new era in the destiny of our country.

Long live the National Day of Concord! Long live the democratic renewal! Long live Niger!

## Nigeria

### Nigeria: Cameroonian Forces Open Fire on Positions in Bakassi

AB2404192996 *Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English* 1833 GMT 24 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cameroonian forces have again opened fire on Nigerian positions at Bakassi as it is their usual practice. Details will be broadcast in our subsequent bulletins.

### Nigeria: Government Warns Cameroon Against Further Attacks

AB2404215496 *Lagos NTA Television Network in English* 2000 GMT 24 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Federal Government has issued a strong warning to Cameroonian authorities to desist from further acts of aggression at Bakassi. It says the continued escalation of the conflict on the peninsula cannot serve any purpose. Speaking with NTA News, Information Minister Dr. Walter Ofonagoro said Nigerian forces are fully capable of defending every inch of Nigeria's territory and will firmly discourage all attacks on its positions.

[Begin Ofonagoro recording] Cameroonian forces opened fire on our positions at Bakassi as it is their usual practice. Our forces returned fire and [words indistinct] at the front for some time. However, yesterday, Tuesday, 23 April, Cameroonian forces again opened fire on our positions. This time, they supported their offensive with artillery and mortar fire, while their helicopter gunships (?strengthened) the attack, hovering over our positions and firing at our forces in our present locations. They followed up these unprovoked acts of aggression by trying to ambush our supply route at two points. Our forces have successfully cleared them away and returned fire against the aggressors. We have warned Cameroon.... [end recording]

### Nigeria: Red Cross Confirms Cameroon Holding 30 Nigerian Civilians

AB2404114796 *Paris AFP in English* 1125 GMT 24 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, April 24 (AFP) — The Cameroonian authorities are holding 30 Nigerian civilians taken prisoner during clashes on the disputed border territory of the Bakassi Peninsula in February, sources close to the Red Cross said Wednesday [24 April].

Representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Yaounde have visited the detainees and confirmed that they are civilians taken prisoner

by Cameroonian troops during fighting on the Gulf of Guinea peninsula between February 3 and 17, the sources here said.

Nigerian Defense Ministry spokesman General Fred Chijuka stated that the Cameroonian government had recently announced that they were holding 30 Nigerian military prisoners-of-war, including a general, and had recently contacted the ICRC about them, Nigerian press reports said Wednesday.

Chijuka denied that the detainees were soldiers and said they were Nigerian fishermen captured by the Cameroonian forces, according to the independent dailies Tribune and This Day.

### Nigeria: Government Urges Commonwealth To Reconsider Decision

AB2304152496 *Libreville Africa No. 1 in French* 1215 GMT 23 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Nigeria has asked the Commonwealth to reconsider the suspension measures imposed on her. In a letter to that effect to the Commonwealth Secretary General Emeka Anyaoku and dated 21 April, Nigerian Foreign Minister Tom Ekimi, said that this suspension measure was an obstacle to the resumption of dialogue between Nigeria and the Anglosaxon organization.

This request from Nigeria is made just at a time when Great Britain presented to the Commonwealth this morning, a project on new sanctions to be imposed on Nigeria.

Britain is furious about the fact that the Commonwealth did not vote for severe sanctions against Nigeria when nine Ogoni opponents including writer Ken Saro-Wiwa were executed.

### Nigeria: Minister Renews Call for Lifting of Commonwealth Suspension

AB2404115096 *Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English* 0600 GMT 24 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nigeria has again called for the lifting of her suspension from the Commonwealth to pave the way for dialogue. The minister of foreign affairs, Chief Tom Ikimi, renewed the call for the lifting of the suspension in a letter to the Commonwealth secretary general, Chief Emeka Anyaoku.

Chief Ikimi emphasized that as a country that had played a responsible role in the affairs of the Commonwealth, it was proper that her protest should be given serious consideration. He regretted that the impression given to date was one of unfairness and haste in treating a matter



so vital to Nigeria's national interest and relations with the Commonwealth.

Chief Ikimi said that apart from the haste which attended the action, Nigeria was unjustifiably singled out for allegedly breaching the Harare Declaration of 1991 relating to good governance, democracy, and human rights.

**Nigeria: Government Delegation Leaves for Joint Session in China**

*AB2404102096 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 23 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] A 35-man Federal Government delegation led by the minister of foreign affairs, Chief Tom Ikimi, has left Abuja for Beijing, China, to attend the third session of the Nigeria-China Joint Commission beginning on Thursday [25 April].

Briefing newsmen at the Abuja International Airport before their departure, Chief Tom Ikimi said the visit followed an official invitation from the Chinese minister of trade and economic cooperation, Madame Wu Yi. [passage omitted]

**Nigeria: Abacha Holds Talks With Sierra Leonean President in Abuja**

*AB2404191896 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nigeria and Sierra Leone today held summit talks in Abuja. The head of state, General Sani Abacha led the Nigerian team to the talks, while President Ahmed Tejan Kabbah was at the head of his country's delegation. State House correspondent Oji Ogboniyi reports:

[Begin Oji recording] Wide range of bilateral, regional, and international issues featured prominently at the talks held behind closed doors at the (Mini Council) chambers and (?it shows) Nigeria's role in the search for peace in Sierra Leone. In this direction, President Kabbah welcomed Nigeria's cooperation to the challenges of reconciliation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of [word indistinct] Sierra Leone.

On the bilateral relations between the two countries, Gen. Abacha and President Kabbah directed the Nigeria-Sierra Leone Joint Commission to meet as soon as possible to explore areas of cooperation that will strengthen relations between the two countries. Other areas covered by the talks include the progress so far made in the democratization process in Nigeria, the civil war in Liberia, and measures to implement various agreements and protocols under the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Treaty. Before the meeting

(?closed) Gen. Abacha and President Kabbah reaffirmed their commitment to peace and security in the West African subregion and stressed the need for OAU mechanism for conflict prevention, management, and regulation to be (?retried) by member countries to check the proliferation of conflicts and crisis in the continent. The two leaders also reaffirmed their commitment to rapid economic integration in the subregion and appealed for closer cooperation among member states.

Others in the Sierra Leonean team at the talks include that country's foreign minister, Mr. (Maigoro Kallon); the attorney general and minister of justice, Mr. (Solomon Balewa); and minister for presidential affairs and public service, (Mamudu Kolena); and other top government officials. The Nigerian minister of internal affairs, Alhaji Babagana Kingibe; minister of state for foreign affairs, Alhaji Idrissu Kpaki; and other top government officials form the Nigerian delegation at the talks which lasted four hours.

Mr. Ahmed Tejan Kabbah was elected under the banner of the Sierra Leone's People Party one of the 15 political parties in that country. He was sworn in as president on 29 March this year. [end recording]

**Nigeria: Cultural Cooperation Agreement Signed With Iraq**

*AB1904155096 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 19 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nigeria and Iraq have signed a cultural and educational cooperation agreement. Under the accord, Nigeria will exchange professors and post-graduate students with Iraq as well as technical, information, literature, and research materials. The agreement was signed in Baghdad by the minister of information and culture, Dr. Walter Ofonagoro, and the Iraqi minister for higher education, Dr. (Helma) 'Abd-al-Khaliq. The agreement also provides for mutual collaboration in the areas of television production, cinematography, and the print media. It is aimed at encouraging mutual understanding and to facilitate economic cooperation between the two countries. Details of the implementation of the agreement are to be discussed by technical experts from the two countries at a later date. Nigeria signed a similar agreement with Iran earlier in the week.

**Nigeria: Abiola Fails To Obtain Injunction Against Ruling Council**

*AB2404201596 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 24 Apr 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The attempt by Chief Moshood Abiola to obtain an order compelling the Provisional



Ruling Council to appoint justices of the Supreme Court to facilitate his trial on alleged treason today suffered a setback at the Federal High Court, Abuja. Chief Abiola had filed an application for an order to compel the Provisional Ruling Council to appoint at least four justices of the Supreme Court within seven days to hear and determine all appeals to disputes he is a party to.

When the case came up for mention today, the presiding judge, Justice (Quist Sorlong) said he could not hear the case because he had received a letter from the chief judge of the court directing him to hand back the matter. Justice (Sorlong) explained that the directive followed a petition by Chief Abiola's lawyer, Mr. J.O.K. Ajayi, alleging that he, (Sorlong), was a member of the defunct NRC [National Republican Convention] before his appointment as a judge in 1994. Chief Abiola's application followed an earlier Supreme Court ruling barring eight of the 12 Supreme Court justices from entertaining the case because of involvement in the libel suit against CONCORD newspapers. This development necessitated the appointment of new justices to have the required number of justices to sit. No date has been fixed for the resumption of the case.

### Senegal

#### Senegal: President Diouf Interviewed on ANAD Defense Agreement

LD2104133796 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 21 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Text] This edition continues with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf's reaction following the summit of ANAD, the Nonaggression and Defense Assistance Agreement, a summit which has just begun in Nouakchott. The seven ANAD member countries — seven west African countries — have among other things set the creation of a common peace force as an aim. President Diouf is interviewed by Diane Galliot:

[Begin recording] [Diouf] We are not going to gather together in one country all the forces one may need to confront a crisis somewhere. The armies will remain in their countries, but in the form of preestablished modules. For example, the Senegalese army has several regiments and will specialize in a peacekeeping regiment which will participate in normal work in the country, but which will also be trained so that tomorrow, if the Security Council decides action must be taken in such-and-such a country, we, Senegal — like another country — can send this preestablished and already pretrained module so that it can participate advantageously and efficiently in a peacekeeping operation.

[Galliot] Does this type of mechanism of modules [word indistinct] with mechanisms of prevention and

management of conflict existing at the level of the OAU and the United Nations?

[Diouf] What ANAD does at the level of its member-states countries is simply to take part in that work. It is not forbidden for the countries which make up ANAD to understand each other or carry out joint maneuvers in order to train their troops and be ready to participate in an operation decided upon by the OAU or the United Nations, because there is no army at the level of the OAU, and these armies have to exist in the countries, or there have to be organizations closer to the countries that can help these armies to be capable of confronting an event like a peacekeeping intervention. Thus there is no [word indistinct] at all at the level of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] if you have no army. It has been necessary to appeal to the armies of the various countries.

I mention this because Senegal had to participate at one time in the ECOMOG [West African Peace Keeping Force] and it was Senegalese troops, and not troops that were preestablished in Abuja or Lagos, which were in Senegal and which were able to intervene, as these troops were trained and prepared to be able to carry out an intervention of that kind.

[Galliot] Let us talk now about the crisis in Liberia. Is there a possibility that you will be able to intervene at the level of ANAD?

[Diouf] I do not think the problem can be put forward in these terms. I will say once again that ANAD is a tool at the service of states so as to carry out maneuvers, train in a common spirit, and the matter is not about intervening somewhere, as that should be carried out on the basis of an OAU decision, or more accurately, a decision of the UN Security Council. Then, ANAD, as such, will send troops and will ask Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, if they want to send troops. Thanks to ANAD, we will have a tool that enables us to have performance, be at the required level, and be prepared so as to be able to respond to a decision of the international community, in particular the UN Security Council.

[Galliot] Did you talk with the heads of states who came here about intervening diplomatically?

[Diouf] We made an appeal and we are ready to help as much as we can to solve that crisis within the framework of the ECOWAS, since all the ANAD member states are also members of ECOWAS. Within this framework and alongside President Rawlings, we are thus ready to do the utmost to contain this Liberian crisis for good. [end recording]

## Sierra Leone

### Sierra Leone: Parliament Approves President Kabbah's Cabinet Nominees

AB1804212896 *Freetown SLBS Radio in English*  
2000 GMT 18 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Summary] Parliament today approved 20 nominees recommended to the house by President Ahmed Tejjan Kabbah for ministerial and deputy ministerial appointments. They are:

Minister of:	
Foreign Affairs	(Kalonu, Malibu)
Agriculture and Natural Resources	(Will, Harry Dr.)
Parliamentary and Political Affairs	(Koromah, Abu Aya)
National Reconstruction & Rehabilitation	(Yilla, Momodu)
Information and Broadcasting	Thomas, Banda George
Works and Technical Maintenance	Grant, Emmanuel
Presidential Affairs and Public Service	Koromah, Momodu
Local Government and Community Development	(Serpah, George K.)
Tourism and Culture	(Budjana, Sechone)
Employment and Industrial Relations	(Gasana, Mohammed)
Energy and Power	(Mansary, Yeade, Dr.)
Deputy Minister:	
Office of the Vice President	Theresa Koromah, Mrs
Finance	(Momoh, Pudjek)
Social Welfare, Youth, and Sports	(Djah, Yuli, Alhaji)
Health and Sanitation	(Seesay, Fode M.D.)
Tourism and Culture	(Okere, Adams)
Marine Resources	Seesay, Mohammed B.
Energy and Power	(Aisatu Kabbah, Mrs)

Minister of:	
Mineral Resources	(Gongu, Fode, Dr.)
Foreign Affairs	(Ketbi, Braimah)

## Togo

### Togo: Benin's President Kerekou Visits; Joint Communiqué Issued

AB2204140096 *Kara Radio Kara in French*  
1930 GMT 21 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Beninese President Mathieu Kerekou paid a friendly and working visit to Togo yesterday. He held discussions with President Gnassingbe Eyadema, his Togolese counterpart. He was given a rousing welcome by the people of the country's northern region. This included a civilian and military parade, and a banquet at the Kara Palais des Congres. After the meeting between Eyadema and Kerekou, and a working session between the two delegations, a joint communiqué was issued.

The two heads of state reviewed the situation in Africa and the rest of the world with special emphasis on Liberia, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Burundi, and the Middle East, and strongly called for a return of peace to these countries. Kanni Koffi, they also decided to strengthen their bilateral security relations to preserve the climate of peace enjoyed by the Togolese and Beninese people.

[Koffi] Eyadema and Kerekou said that peace and security will be guaranteed in their respective countries through the effective implementation of the quadripartite accords signed in December 1994 in Lagos between Benin, Ghana, Nigeria, and Togo.

The two heads of state also agreed to enhance their bilateral relations in the area of trade and transport. They expressed satisfaction with the joint construction of the Nangbeto Hydroelectric Dam in Togo, and pledged to ensure the completion of the Adjarala Dam in Benin.

The two leaders also decided to reactivate the joint border demarcation commission. In this regard, the Togolese and Beninese interior ministers will very shortly undertake a joint tour to sensitize the border people on the need to live together. Furthermore, the joint Togo-Benin anti-coastal erosion commission will be reactivated.



BULK RATE  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT NO. 382  
SPRINGFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication produced by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS collects, translates, disseminates, and analyzes foreign open-source information on behalf of the U.S. Government. Its publications may contain copyrighted material. *Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.*

- Bracketed indicators before the first sentence of each item describe the way in which the material was processed by FBIS.
- Headlines and all bracketed explanatory notes are supplied by FBIS.
- Personal and place names are rendered in accordance with the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as adopted by FBIS. Unverified names in radio and television material appear in parentheses and are spelled phonetically; words and phrases in parentheses preceded by a question mark are unclear in the original and deduced from context.

### **SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION**

#### **U.S. Government Customers**

For a list of FBIS products, to subscribe to an FBIS publication, or to indicate a change of address contact:

FBIS  
P.O. Box 2804  
Washington, DC 20013-2804  
Telephone: (202) 336-6736  
FAX: (703) 733-6042

#### **Non-Government Customers**

Subscriptions are available from the National Technical Information Service:

NTIS  
5285 Port Royal Road  
Springfield, VA 22161  
Telephone: (703) 487-4630  
FAX: (703) 321-8547

New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.





**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

30 Apr 96

